

1 3 5 0 2



Korea Today

4
1981



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung meets Comrade Francois Mitterrand, leader of the Socialist Party of France



Working people visiting the native home at Mangyongdae where the great leader was born and spent his childhood

A Visit to Mangyongdae in Spring

To Mangyongdae by boat



The Mangyongdae pleasure park





Foreign guests visiting the old home at Mangyongdae



Children learn from the childhood of the fatherly Marshal at the warship rock

At the sliding rock



Korea Today

No. 4 (295) 1981

CONTENTS

From the "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee"

Major Tasks of Socialist Economic Construction in the 1980's 7

GREATEST HONOUR

Respected and Beloved Leader President Kim Il Sung Advances Juche Cause to Brilliant Victory	12
Mangyongdae in Spring	16
Political Essay	
People Sing of the Leader	18
Essay	
People's Best Wishes	24
A Pure, Solid Unity and Cohesion	27
Tae'an Heavy Machine Combine—Fruition of Great Leadership	29
World Food Crisis and Korea's Agriculture	33
Poem	
President Kim Il Sung—Great Red Sun of World Revolution	36
Comrade Kim Il Sung Is a Great Leader	37

MONTHLY JOURNAL
Published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House
Pyongyang, DPRK

Grateful Love Makes Nothing of Distance	40
Taxless Country	44
Film "Star of Korea" (Parts 1-2)	53

Account of Inspection	
Birth of Juche-type Revolutionary Armed Force	57
Reportage	
Pukchong—"Home of Orchards"	60
With Fresh Confidence and Fighting Spirit	62
SERIAL	
MODERN HISTORY OF KOREA (14)	64
Nature of Korea	
Rhododendron Yedoense, Vernal Flowering Tree	67
Gray Mullet	68
Haksadae	69
A School Bus Threading Its Way among Clouds	70
(Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State)	
Round-Table Talk	
Reunification of Korea and Plan for Founding Federal State	72
"Elixir of Life" and Herb Doctor's Wish	77
ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION	
A Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (6)	79
(Independence, Friendship and Peace)	
Independence, Friendship and Peace—Underlying Idea of Our Party's Foreign Policy	82
Ten Worthy Years to Build a New Society	85
SHORT STORY	
Happiness (2)	86

PHOTOGRAVURES

☆ A Visit to Mangyongdae in Spring	2
☆ Film "Star of Korea" (Parts 1-2)	45
☆ Juche—the Spirit of the Times	50
☆ Ever-Prosperous Socialist Paradise	93

△ Do You Know!	91
△ News	92

FRONT COVER: Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, in spring

INSIDE FRONT COVER: Kimilsung Flower, a beautiful and rare flowering plant produced by an Indonesian botanist. The then President Sukarno named so out of his boundless respect for the great leader President Kim Il Sung

BACK COVER: The Youth Park in Pyongyang

Major Tasks of Socialist Economic Construction in the 1980's

(The full text of "Major Tasks of Socialist Economic Construction in the 1980's" from the second part "Let Us Model the Whole Society on the Juche Idea" of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee)

Comrades,

The 1980's is a very important period in our socialist economic construction. Drawing on the brilliant successes achieved already in building the socialist economy, we must further accelerate economic construction to fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time and continue to make dynamic progress towards a new higher goal.

The basic tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980's are to build solid material and technical foundations suited to a completely victorious socialist society and radically raise the people's material and cultural standards.

If these tasks are to be carried out successfully, a new great change must be brought about in the building of the socialist economy. We must increase production at a high rate in all fields of the national economy, so that in the near future we shall be turning out annually 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of sea foods, and 15 million tons of grain and

reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland within the next ten years. These are the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction we have to attain in the 1980's.

These objectives are truly magnificent. If they are attained, the total annual industrial output value at the end of the 1980's will be 3.1 times greater than the present figure or 1,000 times as much as in 1946, which means that it will only take eight hours to produce the equivalent of the 1946 industrial output. Then our country will proudly take its place among the nations leading the world in economic progress. As the might of the independent socialist national economy grows, our people's material and cultural standards will attain a very high level, and they will win a decisive victory in their struggle for the complete triumph of socialism.

We have every possibility of attaining the new, magnificent long-term objectives of socialist economic construction. The independent national economy already built has tremendous potentialities, and our country is blessed with abundant natural wealth and unlimited scientific and technological resources which can be newly exploited and utilized in the future. We have millions of working

people reared and tempered in practical work to build socialism, a big contingent of talented scientists and technicians developed by our Party, and the economic leadership personnel equipped with rich experience and good executive ability. All our working people, scientists, technicians and leading economic officials, who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution, are firmly resolved to carry out without fail any difficult tasks put forward by the Party. When our Party and people firmly make up their minds and get down to the struggle, there will be no fortress we cannot capture.

All our Party members and working people must march forward towards the new long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, with great revolutionary ardour and vigorous fighting spirit.

In order to attain these goals successfully, we must continue to develop the mining industry quickly.

Rapidly developing the mining industry and definitely keeping it ahead of the manufacturing industries is a fundamental principle of economic construction; this is the basic factor in the maximum use of the production capacities already created in different branches of the national economy and in the planned increase in production. By continuing to channel great efforts into the mining industry, we must attain the goals of 120 million tons of coal and 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals without fail and must ensure sufficient supplies of iron ore to reach the goal of 15 million tons of steel.

If we are to increase coal and iron ore output, we must reconstruct and expand large coal mines including the ones in the Anju, Sunchon, Tokchon and northern districts and large ore mines such as the Musan, Tokhyon and Toksong mines. We must also open many new mines in zones which are highly promising and advantageous for development. On the other hand, our efforts should be concentrated on those mines which have abundant deposits of nonferrous minerals and great

prospects of development, while at the same time developing new mines extensively in zones with large deposits of nonferrous and nonmetallic minerals.

An important question in quickly developing the mining industry is to intensify geological prospecting. Drilling machines and other up-to-date equipment and instruments for prospecting should be supplied in adequate quantities to this branch, new scientific methods of prospecting widely applied, and the speed of prospecting increased so as to discover sufficient deposits of coal and various other minerals.

For successful attainment of the new long-term objectives of socialist economic construction, great efforts should also be made to develop the power industry.

In our country electricity is the basic source of power for production. Only when the output of electric power is rapidly increased, can production be normalized in every field of the national economy and the great demands for power in the new long-term period be satisfied.

If electricity output is to be increased, many hydroelectric power stations should be built. They are reliable power bases of great economic value which operate on our rich hydropower resources. Many hydroelectric power stations, big and small, should be built by damming rivers in all parts of the country. Sluices should be built with power plants on the Taedong-gang, Chongchon and other big rivers. And many tidal power stations should be constructed at suitable places on the west coast.

Along with hydroelectric power stations, many thermal power plants should be built. While reinforcing existing thermal power plants to increase their generating capacities, we should build more large thermal power plants in major towns and areas with plenty of coal and also build power plants working on low-calory coal and many small and medium ones using waste or surplus heat.

In order to hit the 100,000 million kwh

target of power production, active efforts should be made to develop and utilize new power resources. Many power plants using atomic energy and other new power resources should be built to augment power output radically.

For the successful fulfilment of the long-term tasks of socialist economic construction for the 1980's the manufacturing industries should increase their production capacities considerably.

The metal, building-materials, chemical and other manufacturing industries should reinforce the equipment of their existing factories and enterprises and, at the same time, build more up-to-date ones to bring about a tangible increase in their production capacities. In this way, the targets of 15 million tons of steel, 20 million tons of cement and 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers should be attained without fail, and production quickly increased in all manufacturing industries.

Rapid development of agriculture is very important in the struggle to carry out the long-term tasks of socialist economic construction.

The task of attaining the goal of 15 million tons of grain is a worthwhile and honourable task that will increase the nation's economic power still more and provide the people with a richer and happier life. Producing 15 million tons of grain in our country where arable land is limited is equivalent to advancing our agriculture to the level of the leading countries of the world. If we hit the target, we shall be able not only to supply enough raw materials to light industry and feed to livestock farming, but also to keep sufficient food in reserve for the people.

What is most important in developing agriculture at present is to complete its comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization and thus accomplish the task of industrializing agriculture as set out in the rural theses. We must ensure that tractors and other modern farm machines are produced in

greater number and supplied for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture so that at least 10 to 12 tractors will be allotted to every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land in our country. Along with this, the re-zoning of land and the building of terraced fields should be accelerated, and all paddies and non-paddy fields standardized to allow modern farm machines to work them efficiently. In addition, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and different kinds of chemical means suitable for our soil and crops should be produced in greater quantities and supplied to the countryside. This would make it possible to do all farm work with the help of machines and chemicals and introduce an eight-hour working day on cooperative farms the same as in factories.

If agricultural production is to be increased, the cultivated area should be expanded steadily by energetically reclaiming tideland and launching a vigorous movement to acquire new land. A bold plan for tideland development should be worked out and the projects pushed forward. Thus, 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland should be reclaimed in the vicinities of Kado Island, Sinmi Island, Chongju, the Chongchon River estuary, Taedong Bay and other places on the west coast by the end of the 1980's. At the same time, a mass movement should be launched to acquire 200,000 *chongbo* of new land.

Our agriculture has become highly intensive, but there still is plenty of room for increasing grain production. If seed production and crop cultivation are improved, the per-unit-area yield will be much higher than now. We must obtain many new high-yielding varieties by improving seed production and continue to develop the methods of crop cultivation required by the Juche farming method so as to increase grain production markedly.

Developing transport rapidly is an important task for the successful attainment of the long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

Production presupposes transport and vice versa. Unless the question of transport is solved satisfactorily, it is impossible to normalize production in different branches of the national economy and develop production and construction quickly. We should continue to direct great efforts to the development of transport to boost the carrying capacities decisively and satisfy the growing demands of the national economy for transport.

The railways are the most important means of transport in our country. We should continue to press ahead with railway electrification and complete it in the next few years; we should produce more electric locomotives and wagons and build rolling stock and other transport equipment that is heavy, high-speed and automatic so as to increase freight haulage. More railway lines should be built and double tracks, roundabout lines and connecting lines laid in railway sections with heavy traffic. Thus, the country's railway network should be further improved.

Road and water transport should be developed along with railway transport. Automobile production should be increased, all the motor roads improved and reinforced, and road transport better organized. In addition, large cargo ships should be built on a large scale, trade ports better equipped, and Ryongnam-ri, Tanchon and many other new harbours constructed.

One effective way of solving the transport problem is to lay pipelines, conveyers and cableways. Different kinds of pipelines including those for the transport of concentrates, belt conveyers and cableways should be laid in large numbers and used widely in different branches of the national economy.

One of the important questions arising now in the economic development of our country is to promote foreign trade quickly.

Our national economy has grown in scope beyond compare and has a great many branches now. This calls for a further expansion and development of foreign trade.

In developing foreign trade quickly in the future, we should readily export the goods that are produced in large quantities in our country and are in great demand abroad, and import in time the goods we need. Active steps should be taken to tap sources of export in every field of the national economy, and the production of export goods increased to a large extent. In this way, by the end of the 1980's our annual exports should be more than 4.2 times as much as at present.

What is important in developing foreign trade is to make it multilateral and diversified and adhere to the credit-first principle. While continuing to develop trade with the socialist countries on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual accommodation, we must widely extend transactions with the third-world, non-aligned and many other countries. We must ensure that the production of export goods is given priority in all fields of the national economy, their quality improved decisively and deliveries made on time.

To raise the people's living standards steadily is the supreme principle of our Party's activities and one of our most important tasks for the 1980's.

Today our people's living standards are high due to our Party's correct policy and constant concern. But we cannot rest content with this. The more socialist society develops, the greater the people's vital demands and the wider the possibility of providing them with a better life. We must continue to pay great attention to improving the people's livelihood so that in the near future all can enjoy a far more prosperous and cultured life than today.

In order to improve the people's living standards with all speed, great efforts should be made to develop light industry and bring about a marked change in the production of consumer goods. While operating existing light industry factories at full capacity, many new ones should be built on modern lines to ensure a substantial increase in the produc-

tion of daily necessities and foodstuffs. By modernizing production and technical processes in light industry factories and improving the supply of raw materials and others, the variety of consumer goods should be enlarged considerably and their quality raised to that of advanced countries.

Developing the fisheries and increasing the output of sea foods is an important way of improving the life of the people. Surrounded as it is by the sea on three sides, our country has enormous prospects for developing the fisheries. We should build more fishing vessels that are universal and modern, and introduce scientific fishing methods on a large scale so as to increase the haul. At the same time, fish breeding and sea culture should be developed extensively to boost the production of diverse sea foods. Fish processing should be developed in step with the increase in the catch. Cold storage and refrigerator facilities should be improved at the centres of fish production and consumption and fish processing developed to such an extent that people always get fresh supplies of processed fish.

Many dwelling houses should be built in towns and villages to solve the people's housing problem satisfactorily. Central heating systems should be installed in all the large cities to enable the citizens to enjoy a more comfortable and cultured life. Furthermore, we should see to it that schools, hospitals, theatres, halls of culture, indoor stadiums, holiday homes, sanatoria and other cultural and public welfare establishments are set up in large numbers so that the working people can receive more social benefits and all people can enjoy a happy life to the

full.

Improving economic guidance and operation of enterprises and intensifying the drive for economy is an important guarantee for successfully carrying out the gigantic long-term tasks of socialist economic construction.

The Tae'an work system should be introduced more thoroughly in all fields of the national economy. Economic executives should effect unified and detailed planning more properly, improve the supply of materials and the organization of cooperative production, organize work well and take good care of equipment and direct production in a responsible manner. In all fields and all units of the national economy, practices of waste should be denounced and the campaign for economy should be intensified enabling us to produce more with existing materials, equipment and manpower, and to run the country's economic life more scrupulously.

Our fighting tasks for the 1980's are very difficult and enormous in scope. To be successful in fulfilling the new long-term objectives of socialist economic construction set by our Party, all its members and the entire people should rise in an all-out struggle to bring about uninterrupted innovations and upswings in all spheres of the national economy.

With great hopes for the future and firm confidence in victory, all our Party members and working people should make vigorous efforts to achieve the new lofty objectives of socialist economic construction admirably and thus uplift the honour of Juche Korea in the eyes of the whole world.

Respected and Beloved Leader President Kim Il Sung Advances Juche Cause to Brilliant Victory

The revolution steadily develops and deepens. This process inevitably raises before the Party and the people the question of consummating the revolutionary cause. The destiny of the people and the future of the revolution depend on how this question is resolved.

The tremendous role of the leader in the development of history and in the revolutionary struggle lies in providing a sure guarantee for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause.

The glorious history of the revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung shines with his struggle to pioneer the cause of Juche and to lay all the groundwork for its accomplishment.

He set out on the revolutionary road in his tender years, originated the Juche idea, the great guiding idea of our time, and achieved national liberation and independence; and led the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and the building of socialism to victory and thus changed the position and status of our nation radically and brought a heyday to this land.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader who has been dedicating all his life to

the good of the country, the revolution, the working class and the people, our country, once a backward colonial, semi-feudal society, has developed into a powerful socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, in the shortest historical time, and our revolution has reached a very high stage with the complete victory of socialism just around the corner.

Through distinguished, seasoned leadership to the revolution and construction and tireless activities, the great leader has built all the solid foundations to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche.

He is a great leader who has created the precious ideological and theoretical wealth with which to advance the Juche cause along the straight road to victory.

His revolutionary struggle was a continuation of great ideological and theoretical activities to build all the ideological and theoretical wealth for the completion of the Juche cause with deep thinking, pursuit, creation and discovery.

Ever since his creation of the Juche idea and promulgation of the great programme of the Korean revolution, he has set out line and policy and strategy and tactics for every stage and all areas of the revolution. In this

course, he has created and fully systematized encyclopaedic communist revolutionary theories which give answer to all new questions raised by our era.

His revolutionary ideology clarifies not only the ideas of national liberation and class emancipation but also all theoretical and practical matters related to advancing and completing the cause of socialism and communism.

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he, who is energetically working with genius to complete our revolutionary cause, put forward a new fighting programme for modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea and for national reunification, thus inspiring our people with a firm confidence in victory and holding out a bright future before our Party. The report to the Sixth Party Congress gave a scientific elucidation of the urgent theoretical and practical questions raised by the revolution and construction at the present time. It is a banner inspiring the revolutionary people to fresh struggle and feats. He published such a classical work which contains a wealth of revolutionary thought, theory and policy and pushes the revolution to continued upswing. It shows clearly his greatness as a great thinker and theoretician.

As he lights up the road of struggle with his great revolutionary thought and theories, our revolution can advance triumphantly, free from the slightest deviation or ordeals in any adversities.

He is the great leader of the Workers' Party of Korea who developed the Party into an unbreakable fighting force capable of completing the revolutionary cause under the banner of the Juche idea.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The most splendid success achieved in

Party building during the period under review is that there were laid the Party's solid organizational and ideological foundations on which to carry our revolutionary cause through to completion and develop our Party as a Juche party for ever."

He regarded it as the fundamental question affecting the destiny of the Party and the revolution to strengthen our Party both organizationally and ideologically to be a great guiding force that can carry the Juche cause through to completion, and has made utmost efforts to solve the question properly.

Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the law of the contemporary revolution which is characterized by its long duration and difficulty, and from his unshakable position to consummate the Juche cause, he has wisely guided our Party to carry on the revolution to the end in any storm. His revolutionary leadership was a decisive factor in strengthening the Party in every respect and the source of indestructible strength which enabled our Party to be an ever-victorious party capable of defending solidly and completing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Under his leadership, our Party has become a tempered political general staff which confidently leads the Korean revolution and the cause of independence against imperialism to victory under the banner of the Juche idea. Today, the people place an absolute trust in our Party, and the latter's authority is higher than ever before.

Our Party owes its seasoned leadership and ability to cope with whatever difficult and complex historic tasks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has worked tirelessly to strengthen the Party into a powerful revolutionary party, foreseeing the prospect of the revolution and the future of the nation.

The respected and beloved leader

President Kim Il Sung has increased the political force of our revolution in every way by uniting all the people closely around the Party Central Committee. This is of great significance in ensuring that the Juche cause is carried to completion.

Today, the ranks of our Party are built up with ardent revolutionaries of a Juche type, ranging from the revolutionary veterans who defended the Headquarters of the revolution at the risk of their lives in the years of the anti-Japanese revolution to the younger generation trained through Juche education. They are firmly determined to throw in their lot with the Party in any adversities, and also the entire people are single-heartedly faithful to the Party, absolutely trusting in it.

As long as we are led by the great Party developed by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung through all his efforts and we have the unbreakable revolutionary ranks which faithfully follow the Party's leadership in their struggle, we have nothing to be afraid of and there will be no fortress which we cannot seize.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is a great leader who has guided the revolution and construction to a constant upswing and laid strong material foundations to consummate the Juche cause.

The people make revolution and build socialism and communism for the purpose of leading a completely independent and creative life. To this end, they must increase the nation's economic power in every way through sweeping socio-economic changes and by mightily promoting the building of socialism.

Until over 30 years ago, our country was a backward colonial, semi-feudal society. But it has now become a dignified and prosper-

ous socialist power which is independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defence.

This epochal change is the result of the effective leadership given by the great leader President Kim Il Sung who regarded economic construction as the foremost task for national prosperity and the people's happiness.

With his genius and scientific insight, the respected and beloved leader worked out the original line and policies of economic construction in an all-round way and wisely guided their implementation so that they were carried out under whatever difficult conditions. As a result, a steady upsurge was brought about in socialist construction, the solid foundations of an independent national economy were laid, and the economic power of the country increased beyond compare.

Thanks to the powerful economy built up under his leadership, our people's material and cultural life improves daily, and we can show patently the superiority of the socialist system and firmly uphold national independence and sovereignty.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung who is working with unusual revolutionary ardour, guiding the revolution and construction in a continued upsurge, again put forward the magnificent programme of economic construction at the Sixth Party Congress. The new ten long-term objectives constitute a blueprint of great prosperity to effect a leap unprecedented in socialist economic construction and renew the look of the country. This great economic programme opened up a decisive phase in our people's struggle for the independent reunification of the country and the complete victory of socialism and will greatly accelerate the historic cause of transforming the whole society after the Juche idea.

Today, our people are leading an immen-

sely worthwhile life to their hearts' content, looking ahead into both the near and distant future of the revolution, and marching confidently towards the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause. This is a great pride and honour only the people can have, who are advancing under the wise guidance of the great leader, firmly holding their destiny in their own hands.

Under his sagacious leadership, our people have traversed the path of glorious struggle and victory, holding high the banner of revolution.

More than half a century of the Korean communist movement is a glorious one which clearly showed the important role played by the leader of the working class in history, national prosperity and the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is the symbol of all victories of our revolution and the lasting happiness of our people. All our revolutionary achievements and the immense happiness of our people, ranging from the invincible iron Party, the unbreakable revolutionary government and the best socialist system to the precious political integrity of our people and the destiny of the entire nation, are all associated with the name of the great leader.

The great leader has led the revolution and construction from victory to victory in indescribably hard conditions and made immortal revolutionary achievements.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung who embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years, ushered in a new epoch in history and laid the solid foundations for the consummation of the Juche cause, pioneering the thorny path of

struggle. His great achievements will shine forever with the triumphant advance of our revolution.

* * *

Firmly upholding the revolutionary banner under the glorious Party's leadership is indispensable to accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche along the road pointed by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

Today, our Party is dynamically leading our people's struggle for the completion of the Juche cause under the slogan of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea. Thanks to our Party's unshakable determination to complete the revolutionary cause through generations and its wise leadership, the interests of the revolution and the dignity of socialism are defended firmly, and the cause of our revolution is vigorously advancing in a upward spiral in spite of the frantic manoeuvres of the imperialists and the class enemies of all hues.

Our Party's cause is precisely the cause of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. Under the leadership of our Party, the entire people, united closely around the respected and beloved leader, are excellently materializing his revolutionary idea and grand plan.

Struggling under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the great pioneer and commander of our revolution, and of the glorious Party centre, our people will be ever-victorious.



Mangyongdae in Spring

The April holiday has come round.

The April morning has broken on this land resounding with the drumbeat of the general march to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of our glorious Party.

Apricot flowers are at their best, sending forth their fragrance all around. Pretty Mangyong flowers bloom on the rough South Sea and red Kimilsung flowers of allegiance blossom at the other end of the earth beyond the ocean.

April 15 is the glorious birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

This day every year our people and the world revolutionary people heartily wish him a long life in good health.

People flow in steady streams to Mangyongdae carrying flowers.

To save the destiny of the ruined country and people, he left his straw-thatched native home at Mangyongdae at the age of 13.

He saw the sad reality of the fatherland making a 1,000-ri long journey in the snow-storm and made a solemn pledge to liberate the country, crossing the ice-bound Amnok-gang River.

He recalled later:

"I crossed the Amnok-gang River when I was 13, firmly determined not to return before Korea became independent. Young as I was, I could not repress my sorrow as I sang the Song of the Amnok-gang River written

by someone and wondered when I would be able to tread this land again, when I would return to this land where I had grown up and where there were our forefathers' graves."

His "1,000-ri journey for national liberation" was a glorious one which marked the start of our people's new history; a historic one which ushered in a new era of Juche for the Korean revolution.

That great historic journey gave beginning to a new glorious history of our Party and country and brought a real spring, a new era of Juche, to this land.

People go to the great President's native home at Mangyongdae, recalling the historic journey with deep emotion. They adjust themselves in humble reverence at the twig gate and enter the house. The low-eaved thatched house makes people's minds noblest. Misshapen jar and worn-out farm tools speak of the indomitable spirit of the great revolutionary family which survived the trying ordeals of life.

I met a worker at the native home, who said: "It is our people's honour and happiness to have the great leader in the person of Comrade Kim Il Sung. In my heart of hearts I wish him a long life in good health."

A cooperative farmer said: "Whenever I visit the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung's native home at Mangyongdae I feel a high national pride in having him as the great leader. I will remain faithful to him forever through generations."

They are right.

Only under the great leader President Kim Il Sung, sun of the nation, our nation that once suffered an eclipse on the world map could shed brilliant rays on the world and our people who were once treated like roadside pebbles could be honoured by the world people as a most dignified people whom no one dare to touch, as a resourceful people.

People were planting trees around the house. Among them I saw students. Every April students come from different parts of the country to Mangyongdae with flowering trees and plants they grew with all care.

Thus Mangyongdae got thick with flowers and trees.

This is not a mere work of nature.

Our people did so out of their boundless respect for and loyalty to the great leader.

People visit the Kaeson ferry at Mangyongdae in rich spring tints and read the inscription on the monument there in humble reverence:

...The great leader General Kim Il Sung crossed this historic ferry in the clear Sunhwa River to his longed-for native place, Mangyongdae, after he made an address to the homeland and people on his triumphal return-home on the unforgettable day, October 14, 1945....

The old Kim Tae Gon who ferried him in a boat that day has this to say: "That day Mangyongdae was a whirlpool of emotion and joy. We turned out as one man to receive him, shouting *manse* (hurrah) at the top of our voices. We all shed tears of joy at the sight of General Kim Il Sung who returned home after twenty years of absence for na-

Greatest Honour

tional liberation."

The ferryboat boarded by the great leader is put on the riverside, carrying the memory back to the historic day.

On the pavilion at the top of Mangyong Hill garbed in green people see prosperous Pyongyang, the thriving fatherland, in boundless joy.

Mangyong Hill arouses in our people the deep sense of gratitude and reverence. Why? It is because everything—our happiness, our joy and our socialist land—is associated with Mangyongdae and because Mangyongdae gave the brilliant rays of Juche which shine brightly on the world.

True, Mangyongdae is our people's spiritual birthplace. It is Mangyongdae of Korea, Mangyongdae of the world.

Glorious and bright is the future of our people who are fighting for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of Juche under the wise and seasoned guidance of the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

That is why on the April holiday our people sing the song of boundless adoration, the song of loyalty, heartily wishing the great leader a long life in good health:

*We'll follow you to the end of the earth,
We'll attend you till the end of the
sun and the moon.*

*Conveying your benefaction to
generations to come,*

We'll always remain loyal to you.

*May you live long, our great
leader, our father,*

We pray with all our hearts.

Pak Jong Sop

People Sing of the Leader



There are many countries in the world. And quite a few of them are incomparably larger than our country in territory and population.

Once we lagged so far behind modern civilization that we still have a lot of work to do to rank our country among the most advanced countries in science and technology.

But we have one thing to be proud of, in which no one else in the world dares to match us. It is the rock-firm unity and solidarity of our people who are rallied around the great leader President Kim Il Sung with one mind and purpose; it is the lofty idiosyncrasy of our people who have unbounded adoration and reverence for the respected and beloved leader and glorious Party.

Our people's idiosyncrasy culminates in their loyalty to the great leader and glorious Party, that has no parallel in purity, warmth and unanimity.

Last October there was a mammoth parade of Pyongyangites to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress. Deeply moved by our people's ardent, boundless reverence and loyalty shown through the parade, the head of an European government party delegation said as follows:

"In certain countries they may mobilize that many people. But they could never make or mobilize such a true feeling, such a warm impressive feeling of trust and respect that we can read in the faces of the people sending

cheers to the tribune. Still more difficult is to bring hundreds of thousands of people to love, respect and revere the Party and the leader so warmly as one man from the bottom of their hearts. This is possible only in Korea which has a great leader."

What, then, is it that makes our people trust and follow the great leader and glorious Party with single-hearted devotion like sunflowers following the sun and sing heartily in praise of them?

It is their unshaken faith that without a great leader, the brain of the revolution, without a party that leads the revolution, there can be no national dignity or prosperity or revolutionary victory. It is their unshakable creed that only under the guidance of a great leader and party can a new era of history be opened, a great people, masters of everything, be born and the happiness of today and a bright morrow be guaranteed.

This is the fundamental truth our people have learned at a university called revolution. This is the absolute truth our people have come to fully realize, believe and adhere to through their devotion to the greatest leader and the most glorious Party ever since the grim days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule 50-odd years ago when the young Korean communists sang "Star of Korea", looking forward to a bright future up to the present when the loyal ranks have grown to cover the whole land.

(1)

Life is boundlessly broad and varied. But, whatever the variety and individuality it may present in all areas of activity of an individual, family, society and state, our people's life is underlain by a common sentiment of burning loyalty to the great leader and glorious Party.

Some years ago the skipper of a fishing boat, facing the danger of being captured by the enemy in the West Sea, hung a lead sinker around his neck and threw himself into the water to die a heroic death. Until that shocking incident he had been no more than an ordinary skipper belonging to the Nampo Fishery Station.

However, at the crucial moment that was to estimate man's true worth, he chose death like a soldier of the great leader, and thus kept his revolutionary principle and added to his honour.

Our people's loyalty is not manifested in such extraordinary circumstances alone.

An unmarried woman scientist had made ten-odd years of painstaking researches on a plot of a farm far away from the capital city of Pyongyang and succeeded in producing a new variety of a crop which would greatly contribute to the betterment of the people's living so as to meet the fatherly leader's wishes.

In spring she carried manure on her back out to the plot, tilled the soil and sowed seed; in autumn she gathered in the harvest. She lived quite an ordinary life.

But every stalk she tended carried her single-hearted loyalty to alleviate the cares of the great leader and please him, and every footprint she left on the plot bore the noble spirit of a person who seeks neither honour nor fame nor reward, a person of our times who devotes his or her all to the Party and leader.

Stories about the lofty mental qualities of

the unassuming heroes are touching the public. In Korea such noble personalities can be found at every workplace. All our people, young and old, live with that single purpose.

At the sound of raindrops from the eaves in the dead of night, an old country woman remained wakeful lest floods should fall upon Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital where the great leader is.

Early in the morning the youth subwork-team members of a farm repaired the road with such devotion that not a pebble was to be found before the respected and beloved leader passed on a tour of on-the-spot guidance.

These stories can be heard everywhere in our country always seething with our people's fervent wish to be faithful to the Party and leader.

This feeling of loyalty has rooted deeply in the hearts of our people as the predominant aspect of their idiosyncrasy formed over a long period of time.

Comrade Kim Hyok, a young communist and a revolutionary poet, sang of his great joy of having the leader in the incipient period of the Korean revolution; he was hugely delighted as if finding the lodestar in the night sky and pledged himself to remain unfailingly faithful to the leader. When surrounded by the enemy, he threw himself down from a three-storey building to keep his pledge, and thus left a poem of infinitely solemn faith in the annals of the Korean revolution.

During the armed struggle against Japan Comrade Kim Jong Suk, an anti-Japanese heroine, safeguarded the great leader by covering him with her own body as a bullet shield from the onrushing enemy soldiers. This sublime image, this picture of a heroic epic, shows most impressively the loyalty of Korea, the stamina of Korea which hews out its way to a glorious new history, believing only in the leader and entrusting him with their des-

tiny.

During the Fatherland Liberation War, Hero of the Republic Li Su Bok laid down his life for the Party and revolution in a decisive battle against the US imperialists; he declared that his life and his hope for tomorrow were precious, but the destiny of the fatherland was more precious.

In the days of the war when the whole country had been reduced to rubble, ten Party members of the Ragwon Machine Plant, out of the desire to alleviate the leader's cares, told him not to worry because when the war was over, they would be able to rebuild the country by their own efforts.

In the grim postwar days of ordeals when the enemies within and without were running amuck, an old country woman spoke for the entire Korean people. "Leader! You look so pale. Don't worry too much. Whatever clamours the factionalists make about the people's living conditions, we have no reason to worry. We are living well. We'll win for sure. It's impossible for the factionalists to win. So don't worry, we support you, leader."

Indeed, our history of struggle which has gone through storm and stress from the very beginning of the Korean revolution up to now when we are forging ahead to effect the programme for the modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea is a glorious history which has ushered in a new era, a great era of Juche under the wise guidance of the great leader and the Party; it is a proud history in which miracles and innovations are performed by the people, despite all difficulties, with loyalty to the Party and leader, regarding them in high esteem.

[2]

Our people's loyalty to the great leader and glorious Party is a deep-rooted ideological sentiment which can be entertained only

by a people who have realized the role of a leader in revolution not only as theory but with blood and heart.

No other people underwent such harsh sufferings as our people did because of the lack of an outstanding leader; no other people enjoy such boundless happiness as our people do because they have a great leader.

The leader plays a decisive role in the development of history and the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"...it is the people who create history and push it forward. But this does not mean in any way that they join in the revolutionary struggle spontaneously. Only when they are armed with revolutionary consciousness and devote themselves to the bloody struggle to destroy the ruling circles of the old society can they truly become the main force of revolution, the powerful motive force of social development and the worthy creator of a new historical era."**

The people are the subject and maker of history.

It is the popular masses who make revolution and it is also they who transform the world. Nothing can replace the great role the popular masses play in historical development.

However, it is not that any people can become a great people in any age. It is obvious that a people who have become slaves, not masters of their destiny, who have been deprived of their country and national sovereignty, cannot be great. The oppressed and exploited people can become great only when they rise up in the struggle for national sovereignty and class emancipation, and the greatness of each country depends on how completely it realizes its independence.

The leader of a people, the leader of the working class, is the brain and heart of the people and the centre of unity, that gives them ideas, strategy and tactics and the ban-

ner of unity so that they rise up in the struggle to carve out their destiny with success.

The greatness of a people depends, after all, on the greatness of their leader, and the latter is the source of the former.

Our people believe firmly in this fundamental truth of revolution through their own history in which they had to suffer humiliation and maltreatment and undergo hardships for the lack of a leader and through their own experience of becoming a great people by having a great leader.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is a great leader our people had and held in high esteem for the first time in their history of several thousand years.

This definition made by the Korean people themselves, which links their leader's name with the whole national history, contains a proud hymn of praise to his greatness. This definition is permeated with their boundless reverence for respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the greatest working-class leader who personifies the most uncommon intelligence, unexcelled art of leadership and lofty communist virtue and the benevolent people's father who has traversed the glorious road of a protracted revolutionary struggle with warm love for the people.

Our country is one of the birthplaces of mankind. From the infancy of human civilization they made a proud history of struggle and creation and contributed considerably to enriching the treasure house of human culture.

Why, then, had our people to remain in the ranks of backward nations for a long time and lost their country at last?

Philosophical ideas and doctrines had ceaselessly infiltrated from outside since the Middle Ages and flunkeyism that worships great powers had restricted the independence and creativity of our people and they had to put

up with domination and humiliation. As a result, various factions were rampant, the people's great unity undermined, the revolution destroyed and, finally, the country was ruined.

It was after our people had respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung as their great leader that Korea came to shed brilliant rays all over the world, as the cradle of the Juche idea, the great guiding revolutionary ideology of our times.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is a great leader who awakened our people groping in the dark, united them scattered like grains of sand and pulled up our country from the abyss of the times to the greatest heights in a generation under the brilliant rays of the immortal Juche idea.

Our revolution which had to fulfil the tasks of freeing the people from the chains of colonial enslavement, from the feudal yoke and then from class oppression and getting the country out of the ranks of underdeveloped nations was a revolution the like of which was unknown in history. So it faced many a critical situation.

However, our people united rock-firm under the uplifted banner of the Juche idea, marched forward without any failure or setback under the coherent guidance of the great leader.

As they have the great leader in the revolution our people have advanced so rapidly along the straightest course of history without the slightest deviation, crossing twice the sea of blood and fire which would be difficult for others to cross even once and forced their way twice through desolate ruins which others could hardly go through even once.

Because of the unlimited, benevolent care of the great leader our people could make revolution never seeing any vagrant orphans or feeling hungry even in the days immadia-

tely after the country's liberation when everything was in short supply, in the grim days of the war and in the postwar days when they had to rise again, tightening their belts; they could also live and fight enjoying the benefits of free medical care for the first time in history even in the days of harsh trials when the US imperialists resorted to scorched-earth tactics and even waged bacteriological warfare.

The more our people upheld the great leader, the worthier they made their existence and the more firmly they rallied themselves around him, the mightier they grew.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is a great leader who has devoted all his life to the welfare of the people, going through every conceivable hardship, sorrow and pain.

He spent more than 20 years in raging snow and rain storms, pushing his way through primeval forests and wildernesses, steep mountain ranges and the rains of bullets. From the period of nation-building right after liberation to the periods of the Fatherland Liberation War, postwar rehabilitation and construction and socialist construction, our leader, carrying the heavy burdens of state affairs on his shoulders, has directed all his energies and efforts to the revolutionary cause without having ample rest covering hundreds of thousands of miles for on-the-spot guidance.

Indeed, had it not been for the great leader there would not have been today's boundless glory and happiness of our people, their pride in being a people making revolution in Juche Korea, their most precious political integrity, the superior socialist system, the sovereign power, the blue sky and beautiful mountains and rivers free of environmental pollution. Indeed, respected

and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is the leader of leaders of the working class and the greatest of great men in the world; he means everything to our people.

Therefore, already in those early days when he was regarded as their revolutionary leader our people composed and sang an immortal revolutionary paean "Star of Korea", likening him to the lodestar twinkling in the eastern sky and reverentially gave him a name meaning the "sun", comparing him with the sun that gives light and heat to everything. Neither the history of the peoples' liberation struggle nor the history of the communist movement does know such a people who composed a hymn of loyalty to their leader as soon as they had him as such.

Following the course of the great leader's revolutionary activities for more than half a century, our people could free themselves from the fetters of obsolete ideas, drudgery, centuries-old backwardness and poverty and take everything they wanted into their hands. Through their own experience our people have keenly realized the most precious truth that if a people are to become the true masters of their destiny and masters of the world, they should hold their leader in high respect and be loyal to him.

Absolutization of the authority of the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the sum total of the Korean revolution which has produced modern miracles; it is the definite conclusion reached by Korea with a history of 5,000 years replete with rise and fall, prosperity and decline.

If a nation is to be really great, it must be led by an outstanding leader and have a powerful party that effects his ideas correctly and the entire people must be knitted closely around him with one mind and one purpose.

Only when the party, leader and people

are welded into an integral whole, can their country and nation be most powerful.

Today our country is in such a heyday.

Through the more than 20 years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions were established in the history of the Korean revolution, and in the 1970's our Party's organizational and ideological basis was consolidated as firmly as a rock; both periods were recorded as annals of great change in the destiny of our people and as legendary eras in which many beautiful songs, poems and hymns of genuine loyalty were created to praise the leader and Party.

Just as the greatness of the respected and beloved leader gave birth to such an immortal revolutionary paean as "Star of Korea" and a legend about Mt. Paekdu-san during the 20-odd years of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, so the greatness of the Party gave rise to many beautiful stories about the guiding star and hymns of loyalty to it in the brilliant 1970's.

When the programme for the modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea illumined the road ahead of our people like an eternal beacon fire, the gun reports of the speed campaign shook the whole land and the slogan "Produce, study and live like

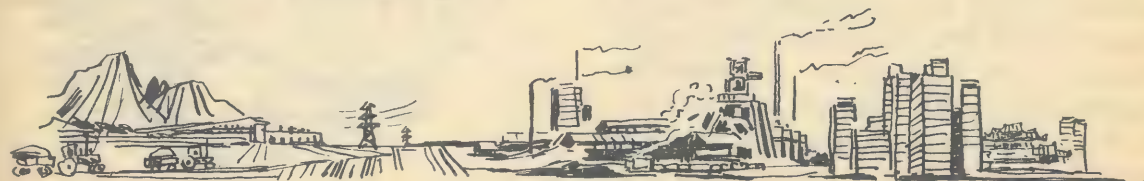
the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" was put up, our people spoke about the guiding star and sang of it the way they told the legend about Mt. Paekdu-san.

Just as the cheers that burst forth on the square to welcome the great leader's triumphant return right after liberation expressed our people's ardent love and respect for him as the sun of the nation and legendary hero, for whom they had longed for many years, so the cheers that shook heaven and earth last October at the square during the grand festival to celebrate the historic Sixth Party Congress signified the ecstasy of our people who had come to look up to the bright guiding star along with the benevolent sun.

Half a century ago the Korean people regarded the appearance of the great leader as the best luck they had in 5,000 years. Today they are having another good luck by greeting the guiding star and are advancing vigorously towards a new shore of communism, brimming over with hope and confidence.

Singing aloud a song of glory, a song of happiness and a song of loyalty, our people will follow only the great leader and glorious Party to the end of the earth and attain every goal they want to on this road.

Li O Gyong



People's Best Wishes

On the bright morning of April 15, the most auspicious holiday of our nation, when the whole land was pervaded with sweet melodies of happy songs and with feelings of loyalty, I and my family were climbing Mansu-dae Hill in Pyongyang.

Though early, crowds of people, bouquets in hands, were already thronging the hill to offer their best wishes to the great leader President Kim Il Sung at his bronze statue towering high on the hill. The whole town seemed to have turned out. People flowed in a steady stream.

With a perfectly pure and loyal heart they wish a long life in good health to the fatherly leader whom they single-heartedly follow.

Walking among the swaying people, I soon got in front of the statue.

I looked up at the great image of the fatherly leader showing the bright road to our people with one hand up and then I bowed in humble reverence, wishing him a long life in good health.

When I was casting my eyes over the steady flow of people I suddenly recalled an old man whom I had met in Ryanggang Province some time before.

What a warm heart he had, that ordinary man on the wrong side of seventy! He found a *sansam* which had grown scores of years at the foot of Mt. Paekdu-san. He brewed a wonderful elixir of life from the root and offered it to the fatherly leader, wishing him a long life in good health.

The gift containing all the medicinal ingredients absorbed from the sacred mountain and its heavenly lake was the token of the old man's best wishes for the longevity of the fatherly leader who has worked throughout his life for the welfare of the people.

"Great leader, please take this elixir of life so that you will be refreshed from the fatigue of your life work and live long in good health."

The old man said this probably for all our people who are unanimous in their wish to attend on and remain loyal to the great leader forever. This is the noblest feeling and purest allegiance enshrined in the hearts of the old man and the rest of our people who are ready to offer everything for the fatherly leader.



Thinking this, I walked and halted before a three-hundred-year-old aromatic tree which struck roots on Mansu-dae Hill. What a story it had to tell!

The tree had been growing in a village of Sonchon County, North Pyongan Province under the care of many generations of a farm family. It had witnessed the miseries of the family in the dark years under the rule of the Japanese imperialist aggressors. It had been the recorder of the history of the enslaved nation.

But the darkness in which the tree was shrouded had been dispelled by the bright morning sun with the country's liberation by President Kim Il Sung, the first great leader acclaimed by our people in their history of several thousand years.

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader, the owner of the tree had lived a decent and worthy life, participating proudly in nation-building and replacing his ramshackle thatched hut, the abode of many generations of his family, with a comfortable modern house.

The formerly poor peasant family had now got its children educated in university. The grandchildren of the old peasant who lamented over lost nationhood deprived of livelihood became decent masters of the country.

The aromatic tree standing in his courtyard had added new annual rings of happiness to the old ones symbolic of misfortunes and become a proud witness to the great reality where life was free from oppression and exploitation, as our people desired for centuries.

Happy with his stout grand and great-grandchildren, the old man had felt a strong desire in his mind. He had wanted to transplant the aromatic tree to Mansu-dae Hill on which the great leader's bronze statue

stands not only because it was extraordinarily thriving and spectacular, but also because its roots were soaked with the tears of the misfortunes suffered by his family for many generations and its trunk and branches bore the pride and dignity of the family who for the first time in their life were treated like man. He had thought that such an aromatic tree near the bronze statue would convey the family's boundless thanks and love for the respected and beloved leader most truthfully.

The old man, his son and his grandchildren had dug out the tree and packed it with utmost care, spading the ground far enough from the trunk and deep enough to preserve even the last thread of its hairy roots.

This was how the aromatic tree struck roots here on Mansu-dae Hill.

This is not the only tree with such a story. Each of the trees, each of the flowers, each blade of grass on this hill has such an eventful history.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today our people are burning with a determination to defend our Party politically and ideologically, with their very lives, and to cast in their lot with it to the end in any storm and stress."

From their life experience and historical lessons, all our people clearly understand that they owe their lives, their country and their future to the great leader.

Our people, therefore, think first of the great leader whenever they see a rare tree or a beautiful flower and think first of giving him pleasure whenever they do a piece of work.

Indeed, the flowers, trees and grass on Mansu-dae Hill are the token of our people's best wishes for the long life and good health

of the fatherly leader, the token of their determination to follow him forever to the end of the earth, sun and moon and the symbol of their warm feelings of respect for him and allegiance to him. This is why these plants blossom before their seasons and thrive so beautifully.

Unfathomable is our people's loyalty to the great leader.

Everyone who visits Mansu-dae Hill with

a loyal heart on this auspicious morning and all the rest of the people on this land reverently offer their best wishes to the great leader:

Great leader President Kim Il Sung, may you live long in good health for the lasting happiness of our people and the eternal prosperity of the country!

Li Gang Il

Coal Mining Equipment Mass-produced

The Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Plant is mass-producing various modern mining machines and equipment.

The workers and technicians of the plant are working hard to carry out the tasks set out by the great leader in his New Year Address. They designed a new comprehensive hydraulic machine which is handy and suitable for different coal beds and began to produce it.

They are also turning out chain conveyers and many other efficient machines and equipment.

The workers and technicians of the hydraulic and youth processing and assembly shops are conducting a collecti-

ve innovation drive to double their monthly production without increasing their equipment, manpower and production area.

They are overfulfilling their daily and monthly plan assignments by 80-100 per cent with existing equipment and materials, solving everything needed by their own efforts with the spirit displayed by them during the great Chollima upsurge, in order to reach the 120 million-ton coal target, one of the ten long-term goals of socialist economic construction.

This plant is now greatly contributing to making mining machines and equipment large and modern through its good results in production.

A Pure, Solid Unity and Cohesion

Today our people, united closely around the great leader President Kim Il Sung with a single ideology and purpose, are vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction under the guidance of the glorious Party.

This is the greatest honour and happiness for our people.

The great unity and cohesion of our Party and people has been welded as firm as a rock in the crucible of the most arduous and grim revolution and is now being consolidated still further in the midst of a new forward movement to model the whole of society on the Juche idea. It is a source of strength that always leads them to victory.

Only the party closely rallied as one around its leader can discharge its mission as the vanguard detachment of the revolution; and only the people who forge ahead along the path indicated by their outstanding leader under his leadership are able to carve out their destiny with flying colours, firmly taking it into their own hands.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our Party's unity and cohesion has now reached a new high. The whole Party is rallied rock-firm around its Central Committee and knit together in ideology and purpose on the basis of the Juche idea." (*Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee*, Eng. ed., p. 98.)

The iron unity of our Party and the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people are most solid and great, because both are based on their unbounded respect for and trust in and their intense loyalty to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, a revolutionary genius, who enjoys an absolute prestige.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung whom our people had for the first time in their history spanning thousands of years is the centre of the unity and cohesion of our Party and people.

He is a distinguished thinker and theoretician who fathered the immortal Juche idea brightly illuminating the road to be followed by the times, a genius in creation and construction who makes and glorifies modern history with his profound revolutionary theories and tremendous revolutionary activities and a benign father who folds the entire people in his all-embracing heart and brings them an immense happiness.

He set out on the road of revolution in his early years with a heroic determination to save the miserable fate of the nation writhing in a pool of blood and has been devoting his whole life solely to the good of the country and the people, giving no thought at all to his difficulties, trials and dangers in the whole process of the protracted revolutionary struggle.

All that are priceless and boastful for our country and people—our Party, worker-peasant power and day-to-day happy life—owe to him.

In the past our people were condemned to untold humiliation and contempt. Only under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung they could put an end to the long history of distress, usher in a new hopeful era and become a most proud and dignified people.

That is why the Juche-type revolutionaries and people of Korea are infinitely loyal to him in any adversity, entrusting their destiny wholly to him. As it is based on such loyalty, our unity and cohesion is so powerful and viable.

The unity and cohesion of our Party and people around him is a purest and solid one based on his revolutionary idea, the Juche idea.

The unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks can be a solid one which is indestructible in whatever ordeals only when they are banded together in ideology and purpose on the basis of the leader's ideas. As experience

shows, businesslike unity can neither ward off the penetration of all hues of alien ideas and factional acts nor be a truly revolutionary unity.

Because they have been invariably guided by the great leader's Juche idea, our people have been able to travel a path of allegiance, a path of victory, under his wise leadership from generation to generation over a long period of more than half a century.

His Juche idea is the only ideological basis of the iron unity and cohesion of our Party and people.

The immortal Juche idea is the only correct guiding one that leads our revolution and construction to triumph.

It is a man-centred world outlook placing the people in the centre of all thinking and putting everything in their service and a revolutionary doctrine aimed at achieving the independence of the masses of the working people. By fighting just as indicated by the Juche idea which fully reflects the fundamental principles of the revolution and the aspiration of the popular masses, our people have been able to achieve national independence and class emancipation by their own efforts and build a paradise for themselves where all enjoy an independent and creative life.

Through their actual experience, our people came to put a firm faith in the Juche idea, and they regard it as the only guideline in all their thinking and practice, work and life. It is their faith that without the Juche idea they can neither make the revolution nor move forward, nor can they be blissful and alive.

Today all our people breathe, think and act as one in accordance with the great leader's ideas and the Party's intention. Here lies the solidity and invincibility of our unity and cohesion.

The unity and cohesion of our Party and people around the great leader is also most solid because it has survived the ordeals of the arduous revolution.

Our people started the revolution with the struggle against Japanese imperialism, the most cruel and brutal robber in history, and

have waged unusually hard struggles against the most ferocious imperialists. Korea was a scene of fiercest battles between revolution and counterrevolution, between progress and reaction, an advanced post of the anti-imperialist struggle in our age.

Moreover, as they found themselves far removed from modern civilization in the past, our people carried out exceptionally difficult and complex tasks at different stages of revolution with a heavy historical mission on their shoulders. To crown all, the partition of our territory into the north and the south came, everything was reduced to heaps of cinders in the disastrous war imposed on us by the US imperialists and there followed the vile, obstinate intrigues of the internal and external enemies to wreck the unity and cohesion of our Party and people. Indeed, the difficulties and obstacles in the way of our revolution and construction defied all descriptions.

In those grim days, the great leader reposed deep trust in the masses of the people and, finding himself among them, went through hardships and tribulations and shared joys and sorrows with them. Our people, on their part, fought on stubbornly with a firm conviction that the road pointed by him is the one to victory and glory and that there can be no insurmountable difficulties when they advance under his leadership.

Our unity and cohesion has been further consolidated in such trying ordeals.

Through the glorious struggle to impregnate all society with the Juche idea, the entire Party and the whole of society are now united more firmly as iron ranks of Juche-type revolutionaries who are boundlessly loyal to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Indeed, the whole Party and the entire people are knitted together on the basis of intense loyalty to the great leader and of the Juche idea, and their unity and cohesion has reached a top level.

By virtue of this great unity and cohesion, we have nothing to be afraid of and there is nothing impossible for us.

Li Gyong Jip

Taeon Heavy Machine Combine— Fruition of Great Leadership



With the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea at hand, that is, in September last year, the Taeon Heavy Machine Combine built on the River Taedong-gang in our western area started operation.

The combine is a comprehensive and large-scale heavy machine production centre and its manufacturing processes from producing materials to finishing products are all mechanized and automated. It fully demonstrates the might of our independent national economy today.

Far-reaching Plan

It was on March 24, 1959 that the great leader President Kim Il Sung paid his second visit to the Ryongsong Machine Plant after the war.

In those days the task of technological reconstruction came to the fore in socialist construction and machinery and equipment were required in all parts of the country. Accordingly, it was the key to laying the foundation of industrialization to sufficiently turn out and provide machinery and equipment needed in all fields of the national economy by rapidly developing the engineering indus-

try.

At that time the plant was poor both in equipment and technical outfit. It only processed spare parts of machinery and equipment and supplied them to factories in the Hungnam district.

But upholding the Party's slogan "Iron and machinery are the kings of industry!" the workers of Ryongsong decided to put out a thin plate rolling machine necessary for structural steel production and were processing heavy materials for its parts with single-purpose machines invented by them.

When the great leader dropped in at the processing shop the operators of the small shaper, boring and other machines were processing the body of a 1,500-hp decelerator.

Casting his eyes on them for a while, the great leader said: This is just like ants gnawing bone. And he added: Once you are determined, you can manufacture even a big machine.

That day he assigned an honourable task of producing a 8-metre turning lathe to the workers and technicians there, saying: If one is to make a revolution one should be bold.

To measure up to his deep trust the workers of Ryongsong put out the 8-metre turning

lathe in a little over five months, with the stubborn fighting spirit, boldness and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance he implanted in their minds. And the following year they succeeded in manufacturing a 3,000-ton press. Afterward, they produced big machines and equipment one after another including a 4,000-hp high-pressure gas compressor, 6,000-ton press, 16-metre turning lathe, 20-metre lathe and equipment for 1,500-cubic metre blast furnace.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The modernization of the national economy is precisely the modernization of technical devices. Without the rapid development of the engineering industry it is impossible to modernize the national economy."

After socialist industrialization the great leader President Kim Il Sung matured his far-sighted plan—developing the engineering industry onto a higher plane.

Production of ordered equipment increases



Before anything else, he set it as a key problem in the technical revolution to expand the heavy machine production centres and intelligently led the struggle to carry out this task.

On October 25, 1975 the great leader who had unfolded a magnificent blueprint for building a new, powerful heavy machine production centre in the western area visited Tae'an and personally designated the construction site of the combine.

At that time our people were preparing for a big stride forward towards a higher peak of socialist construction after fulfilling one year and four months ahead of schedule the Six-Year National Economic Plan set forth by the great leader at the Fifth Party Congress.

Later, too, the great leader, who always leads our revolution and construction to an uninterrupted upswing through his unusual revolutionary sweep and art of leadership,

gave on-the-spot guidance time and again to give instructions in detail on the direction and ways for the construction of the combine.

In order to bring his far-reaching plan to successful realization, the Party centre saw to it that a strong construction force was dispatched there and the whole country offered powerful assistance, thus enabling the combine to be built splendidly as a gift to the Sixth Party Congress. Thanks to the Party centre's deep care all the materials needed for construction and machinery and equipment to be installed in the combine were put out and supplied preferentially.

Buildings of the combine, machinery and equipment, natural lighting, facilities for keeping warm, multi-storeyed modern dwelling houses of workers, public service establishments—everything in Tae'an is associated with the tender care of the great leader and the guidance of the Party centre.

Boundlessly inspired by the profound solidarity of the great leader and the Party, the workers of Tae'an and the helpers from all parts of the country pushed forward the large-scale construction project with vigour through a speed campaign, fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and bravely surmounting all difficulties and hardships.

As a result, a new leap forward unheard-of in the history of industrial construction took shape and the "Tae'an speed", a new Chollima speed, was created in the construction of the combine and the assembling of equipment. This is how the combine started operation with the Sixth Party Congress in the offing.

Grand Monumental Edifice in the Era of Juche

The combine built by our heroic workers in a short span of time under the far-sighted plan of the great leader President



They have become engineers and assistant engineers

Kim Il Sung is a heavy machinery and equipment production centre which will be greatly conducive to making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based.

Tae'an reminds one of a big machine producing city. There stand scores of shops—the first and second general processing shops, sheet metal processing shop, steel and other casting shops, forging shop, etc. These shops are furnished with up-to-date machinery and equipment including big automatic machine tools.

The construction of the combine has enabled our country to have another big machine production centre enough to turn out any kind of large-sized, up-to-date machinery and equipment—hydraulic, thermal and atomic power generating equipment, rolling equipment, oversize high-pressure chemical equipment and so on.

The combine is a grand monumental edifice of the era of Juche built with domestic materials and our own efforts. It leaves no room for improvement both in scale and production capacity and in the modernization level of equipment and industrial sani-



Assembling of
generators

tary conditions.

Along with the commissioning of the combine last year, the workers and technicians there already manufactured water-power generators to be installed in Taedonggang Power Station No. 1 and power generating equipment needed in Sodusu Power Station No. 3 as a gift to the Sixth Party Congress. In general a certain period is required to turn out products even after factory construction is wound up. But the combine already started the production of generators and other ordered equipment prior to the completion of construction as a whole. This shows clearly the sagaciousness of the guidance of the great leader who made sure that the construction of the combine was stepped up as a whole while determining the order of priority in construction and concentrating efforts on the construction of main objects and who built up the technical force of the enterprise in person and got the preparations for production pushed forward with foresight. This also patently proves the correctness of the revolutionary measures taken by the Party.

As the combine went into operation, the ordered equipment production capacity of our country has grown considerably and we are now in a position to put out all the large-

sized equipment necessary for the development of the national economy more splendidly by our own efforts.

Besides, the construction of the combine has made it possible for our country to have solid material and technical foundations to carry out the huge assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of time and attain the new, gigantic long-term task of the 1980's.

Our people could not make even a transformer properly when they set about building the engineering industry. But they have built a magnificent, modernly-equipped heavy machine combine in so short a time, a combine capable of producing large-sized machinery and equipment requiring a high technical skill. This is their great pride.

Formerly we had no big machine tools to speak of. So we had to manufacture large-sized equipment with difficulty in such a way as ants gnawing bone.

But today 20-odd years later, our engineering industry has reached a very high stage.

This brilliant success is entirely the precious fruition of the Juche-based policy of building the engineering industry set forth by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and his well-advised guidance.

World Food Crisis and Korea's Agriculture

"Per-household Share of Grain Averages 12 Tons and 430 kg at Ryonghwa Co-op Farm, Nyongbyon County", "11 Tons in Grain and 4,580 won in Cash Go to Each Household on an Average at Chunghwa-up Co-op Farm, Chunghwa County"....

Under these titles the press of our country conveyed daily news reports on last year's income distribution and account settlement at cooperative farms where stacks of crops were piled mountain-high and each farm household came in for a big share thanks to another bumper harvest.

Needless to say, this is not a new case that happened last year alone. It is a commonplace affair we hear and witness naturally when the season for yearly income distribution and account settlement comes round.

By the way, why does this information arouse the admiration of the public as an extraordinary news? Because it presents a contrast to the terrible reports on the agricultural crisis and food crisis caused by the influence of the cold front now sweeping across the globe.

Lamentable news reports are also coming in one after another on our compatriots suffering from food famine in the southern land, one half of our territory, which lies across the Military Demarcation Line.

Here a few headlines read:

"Food Situation in South Korea—Worst of All; Biggest Crop Failure in 50 Years; Mass Death Preannounced", "Over Four Million Rural Inhabitants of 780,000 Households Left Foodless, Lives of 5 Million and More City

Paupers Threatened".

Today the world is experiencing a heretofore unknown food crisis and this poses a menace to the existence of mankind.

The present-day food crisis which started at the outset of the 1970's owing to the catastrophic vagaries of the cold front still goes on, with no signs to pass even in the 1980's.

History shows the record of two world wars as the greatest calamities which befell humanity. World War I produced an average of some two million war dead per annum and the flame of World War II took a toll of nearly 10 million lives on an annual average. No disasters have ever claimed so many lives.

But the current worldwide food crisis is starving scores of millions of people to death on an average every year.

This dreadful holocaust goes so far as to play havoc with human civilization and trample upon elementary human ethics.

At such a juncture, our agriculture keeps going full steam ahead towards a high eminence, startling the world.

An ever richer yearly harvest of grain in our land—this is the most valuable gift presented to our people entirely thanks to the wise leadership and solicitude of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Party centre.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung declared:

"Thorough application of our Party's Juche farming method and adoption of various measures for warding off the effects of the cold



A rich crop
of rice

front have brought about rapid progress in all sectors of agricultural production."

In his report to the historic Sixth Party Congress, the great leader indicated ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction and put forward the task of attaining the 15 million-ton goal of grain production in agriculture.

Over twenty years ago, when our country set itself the goal of producing three million tons of grain, a foreign economist had this to say, "It is quite incredible in view of the arable land of the northern half."

He might well say so when taking into consideration that in our country almost 80 per cent of the territory is occupied by mountains and the cultivated land is limited.

However, our people, with the help of Juche farming method initiated by the great leader, rose to the heights of grain production—5 million tons, over 7 million tons, more than 8 million tons and 8.5 million tons—and in 1979 victoriously scaled the height of 9 million tons, which culminated in emblazoning

the 1970's with radiance.

In our modern history there is a record on a dire disaster of 1919, in which 600,000 human lives were sacrificed due to a long spell of dry weather rarely to be seen before. But 1979 proved a peak year of harvest, though drought and heat wave threatened our agriculture more horribly than in 1919.

The great leader foresaw the catastrophic effects of the cold front with his extraordinary wisdom and perspicacity and set forth a five-point policy for nature remaking and a policy for revolution in the use of underground water and thus made a new breakthrough for the agricultural front in the 1970's.

The agricultural production in the northern half of the Republic increased rapidly. In 1977 the total grain yield showed an increase of over 1.5 million tons above that of north and south Korea per year before liberation, or a 4.5-fold growth above that of the northern half of the Republic right after liberation.

In retrospect, the proud path covered by our agriculture has been a course splendidly marked with the tireless efforts and profound

concern of the great leader who has done his all to see our people live as decent a life as others.

After liberation, when our peasants reaped the first year crops amid the joy over the agrarian reform and donated rice out of their patriotism, the great leader ensured that the contributed rice was used to secure tractors to set up farm machine hire stations and that it was also used to build a university to send out young intellectuals to the rural areas. Thus he opened up a new epoch of the rural technical revolution in our country.

In the postwar period he advanced a unique policy for agricultural cooperativization and gave wise guidance to bring it to completion in a short span of time. Further, through the publication of *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country*, he lit a broad avenue for the rural construction based on Juche.

He laid out experimental plots in the garden of his residence and visited different parts of the country for on-the-spot guidance, covering a distance thousands of, tens of thousands of *ri* long. His deep care and painstaking efforts and his unrelenting, energetic guidance resulted in creating the Juche farming method with which we set the present goal of grain production—a pinnacle of leap forward.

Our agriculture now proudly ranks among the most advanced countries' in the world in

the number of tractors per 100 hectares of arable land, in the amount of chemical fertilizers applied or in the grain output per hectare. Its prospect is still brighter.

With nine million tons of grain all of our people can eat their fill and even create much reserve of food grain.

Hard it was for our country to produce even three million tons, but we reached the goal of nine million tons at a fast pace unparalleled.

Our people entered the 1980's with an objective of 15 million tons, which they should reach at a quicker speed. This is an immense height which they have to capture in ten years.

According to a report delivered at the recent UN world food conference, it was pointed out that the 1980's will be a decade of food crisis and that at the end of the 1980's the world output of food grain will dwindle by as much as 200 million tons. However, our country has a plan to nearly double the present grain production.

Indeed, this is a brilliant vista.

Our people have such a great aim, entirely because they attend the great leader with high esteem and follow the leadership of the glorious Party.

Out in a grand march towards the 15 million-ton grain height, our people are now laying a firmer basis for gathering in an abundant crop year after year.



[Poem]

President Kim Il Sung— Great Red Sun of World Revolution

Nouridin Hammor, Syrian Chief
Engineer of a Company in Libya

Bright traces of blood on the crags of
Changbaek still gleam,
Still the Amnok carries along signs of
blood in its stream.
Still do those hallowed traces shine
resplendently
Over Korea ever flourishing and free.

So dear to all our hearts is our
general's glorious name.
Our own beloved Kim Il Sung
of undying fame.

The great red sun!
Rising imposingly in the
"land of morning calm"
Shedding its bright sunlight
of hope and relief
Arousing the people in a
slumber to revolution
He is the great leader
Marshal Kim Il Sung
The founder of great
KIMILSUNGISM.

His birth was the great sunrise
of world revolution
His birth has opened the
wide avenue
To the freedom and independence
The century-old aspiration
of mankind
The world says: "Korea has produced
a hero of 20th century"

Far-sighted and wise as he was
from his boyhood
He nourished his hope for
independence
He has enunciated the
revolutionary theory
The great Juche idea—the invincible
creed of world revolution

Gaining back the destiny
and dignity
From the benefit of Juche idea
The people over the world

hug themselves
Emotional tears in their eyes
Shout to the top of their lungs:

"Thank you the great leader
Marshal Kim Il Sung
The gracious helper of the
freedom and liberation
For your leading us to the great
self-respect and destiny
With the benefit of Juche idea"

"Man is responsible for
one's own destiny"
What a fine and wise proposition!

Juche idea—
The great guiding ideology
of our era
The great Juche idea has become
the focussing point
Getting together the
revolutionary people
Over the world at large
Fighting against imperialism
and for independence
His idea is not alone
His idea is shared by the world
revolutionary people
It is read by the revolutionary
fighters
In the deepest jungles, even
in the muddy path
To the life and death battle
in the heavy rain
Even in the steep mountains
His idea has inspired to the
boundless sacrifice
The world revolutionary fighters
In Asia, Africa and Latin America.
Whoever ask me "who is the great
leader of the world revolution?"
I would say proudly and
wholeheartedly:
"The great leader of our era
is none other
Than the great leader President
Kim Il Sung"

Comrade Kim Il Sung Is a Great Leader

By Lawrence J. Mnubi, Director
of the Tanzanian News Agency

Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great leader.
Have you met him?

Scores of distinguished personalities and
international figures have met Comrade
Kim Il Sung. And yet he is to be met. Yes he
deserves being met.

He meets everyone. Workers and peasants.
Old and young. Rich and poor. A worker
from thousands of miles away from Africa
also met him. Kim Il Sung is a man of the
people.

I have met the great beloved leader
President of the free, independent Democra-
tic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade
Kim Il Sung.

It was at 10:45 a.m. on 6th September, 1978
in the flowery Pyongyang metropolis of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea. And
in fact it was at his very magnificent, peace-
ful Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

Meet Kim Il Sung. He is reasonably identi-
cal. A handsome lover. A humanitarian. Full
of peace. Full of health of mind and body. A
cogitator. A leader. A commander and indeed
father of the great nation of Korea. This is
what I found in him. Indeed there are all
sorts of greatness that you know in
Kim Il Sung that I met.

People's Korea is democratic. The people

are democratic in the real sense and the
meaning of the word democracy. There is
therefore in this universe to-day the Demo-
cratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

What is there in the DPRK to-day? Libera-
tion. Revolution. The reunification of Korea.
The Juche idea. The creation of the social
conditions. The economic conditions. Equal-
ity.

Seated only three metres away from
President Kim Il Sung at those memorable
Pyongyang hours of September 6th in 1978,
while my eyes were watching him, my ears
heard him saying....

"The progressiveness of a country does not
depend on the slogans it makes. If a country
does not maintain independence it is unpro-
gressive. For genuine progress is cemented
by maintaining independence. So a country
which is independent, anti-imperialist and rev-
olutionary and maintains her independence is
progressive."

Such progressive words can only be heard
from voices of great leaders like Kim Il Sung.
They were words of expensive wisdom. It is
so because it needs great wisdom to dispute
them.

Kim Il Sung had strong reasons to say so
because it is hard to disagree that it is im-

portant to maintain independence as imperialists are always trying to dominate our free states.... We know. It is not easy to maintain independence. It requires strong revolutionary consciousness. Unity. Strong national economy.

He said on that day I met him (insisting on unity) that....

"The developing countries should assist each other. For there are about 100 non-aligned nations in the world. If they all help each other, they can be self-reliant and get rid of dependency on big countries."

The date 6th September, 1978 remains in my memory as Korea day. I was in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the commemoration functions of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. Korea now the glorious cradleland of Juche.

I witnessed during the celebrations that the hearts of the Koreans were swelled with boundless emotion and pride. You could see from them how true the founding of DPRK was a brilliant realization of the centuries-old aspiration of the Korean people for people's power. An epochal event which marked a new era in their history. A history which has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. When people were long subjected to all kinds of maltreatment and humiliation. Now have become mighty and dignified. People in a country which was eclipsed on the world map in the past. Who have to-day proudly entered the international arena on a par with big and small nations as independent, sovereign state. Under the banner of the Juche idea.

The Juche-motivated stand. Principles maintained in building an independent national economy. This is what the Koreans mean when they say Juche.

Kim Il Sung masterminded Juche. Under his

leadership the people have turned. In a short span of time. History says Korea was long a backward colonial and semi-feudal society.

The city of Pyongyang was poor and underdeveloped in the past. Backwardness and poverty prevailed there. Then destroyed to ashes by the brutal atrocities of the US imperialists during the war. Now Pyongyang is "Korea's most beautiful lady."

Under the leadership of Kim Il Sung, I witnessed, the people and the country have turned into a powerful, socialist, independent, sovereign state. With national dignity and authority, by their own efforts. But, they are still displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

That date again, 6th September, 1978. I heard Kim Il Sung say....

"The people of Korea and myself highly appreciate President Nyerere's strong leadership and his sincere commitment to build a progressive socialist country. It is a big pride to have such an anti-imperialist leader in Africa like Mwalimu Julius Nyerere".

Kim Il Sung is therefore not only for DPRK. He has a great recognition. One can therefore correctly say Korea and Kim Il Sung should be respected abroad especially by the peoples of the Third World. He has shown and proved what a determined serious people can do for their country. The Workers' Party of Korea under brilliant leadership of President Kim Il Sung has today scored remarkable achievements in uplifting the economy. From peasant farming. To modern economy. Based on mechanized agriculture.

My eyes witnessed how agricultural inputs from factories have assured a balanced development in agriculture. Agriculture supports and is also supported by both light and heavy industry. Output from factories covering a wide range of products compares favourably with similar products from any other country.

Under Kim Il Sung and Juche, in agriculture, Korea has to-day the capacity to produce a surplus for lean years and even for export. Increased agricultural and industrial production goes hand-in-hand with expanded social services. Why can't any reasonable people agree that DPRK is a success story. For it is not in agriculture and industry alone that victories have been scored.

I witnessed practical construction of a strong Korea economically. The heavy and light industries merely for maintaining the already achieved self-sufficiency.

Self-sufficiency in medical services. Life expectancy has risen very much over the past 30 years. Children diseases have been put under control. Through the diligence of the people. Supported by an extensive medical service.

Adults are healthier and have long life. The present youth look to reaching 90-100 years before the natural disappearance.

For the future Koreans. I witnessed the nursery and a kindergarten school. And the children Palace. Linking education with work. To integrate pre-education with school education. To introduce new things in culture. To achieve a rich culture. To integrate work at the adult level with learning.

All these are heroic achievements. And many of those to come. Undoubtedly all these are most needful to all Third World countries. The Third World, not only therefore should be thankful for having Korea and Kim Il Sung in the group. But have also a lot to learn from Korea's rich and vast experiences.

Juche, has proved and I also admit as I witnessed, that has also therefore a lot to offer to the Third World.

On bilateral relations between Korea and outside world and foreign policy on the in-

ternational plane. Comrade Kim Il Sung uttered the following great diplomatic philosophy....

"Our friendship is as clear as blue sky. We were colonised. Exploited. Now fighting. To build new socialist society. Most of all. We want to maintain our real independence. We must co-operate. And support each other."

Inspiring, as these words were to me; a worker from a developing nation; in Africa; member country of Third World; proved more that Kim Il Sung and Korea is prepared to help. He feels duty-bound to help. Further, Koreans are willing to learn. Ready to share with others. Whatever little experience they have.

There is a number of incidents one can count to prove Kim Il Sung's sincerity on every and such issues.

For Africa. The material and political contribution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the liberation of Southern Africa is a shining example of international cooperation in search of freedom from exploitation and oppression.

The people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are leading an independent and creative life. To their heart's content. In the socialist fatherland. Free from exploitation. Oppression and taxes. Everybody works. Studies. Receives free education. Free medical treatment.

To me. This is indeed a precious fruition born of the revolutionary Juche idea. Outstanding leadership and high virtue of the respected and beloved leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

He has been devoting his whole life to the country and people of Korea. He is great among the great leaders of to-day.

Kim Il Sung is a great leader.



Grateful Love Makes Nothing of Distance

—Story of Great Love Which Saved a Technician on Brink of Death in Far-off Alien Land—

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea."

Our people are the happiest in the world. They live under the tender care of the glorious Party which values man most.

The benevolent love of the Party goes equally to all our people and stories of its love for them are too many on this land.

Here is a story of great love which saved from death a technician who was in a Middle East country as a member of our technical delegation.

Telegram from Homeland at Dawn

It was May Day two years ago.

In the homeland the night of the spring festive day was wearing on.

In a far-off Middle East country with palm trees fanned by the breeze, members of the technical delegation were spending the night

with irritation in a room of the central hospital in the capital of that country.

Lying in bed was a member of the delegation who was in a critical situation, with his sight lost and the lower part of his body and the hands paralysed by accident. He was our technician Kim Jong Hyop who got heavily injured while working to complete a building in the capital city as soon as possible.

Medical workers of that country did all they could, but he went from bad to worse.

After his examination a foreign doctor in the hospital stated that there was little hope for him. Another doctor in the hospital said the case would be disabled for life even if saved from death by a miracle.

About this case, a wireless was sent to the homeland that festive night.

This was reported by the organ concerned to the Party.

Receiving the report, the Party centre instructed to send a doctor by plane to take the patient back home for treatment.

The officials concerned wired the Party's instruction to the country in the Middle East:

"The Party sends a doctor and plane. Keep the case alive.... The Party wants to be informed more about his conditions until the arrival of the plane!"

That night Doctor Li Ui Pyo quietly walked into the room of an official of the Party Central Committee. The official pressed his hand, saying in excitement: "The Party has decided to send you to a Middle East country to save our technician on the verge of death!" "Eh?"

"The patient is in a critical condition. You must go to him right away. A plane is ready, with medicines. We must save him at any cost and give joy to the Party. You must remember that the Party centre is awaiting a glad report."

On the desk were telegrams informing the homeland about the condition of the patient, along with a track chart.

At the organs concerned an operation started to save the patient upon the Party's instruction.

An order was issued to a leading official to send a plane at once, a list of medicaments was made in the room of a cadre of the Ministry of Public Health, and the door of the dispensary was opened for their delivery at midnight.

Our diplomatic missions in the countries on the way to the destination made arrangements with the authorities concerned in those countries for the matter.

The doctor entered in the case history the conditions of the patient he learned from the informations the organ concerned received hourly over the wireless. He also attached to the history the patient's health record.

The weather was inclement. But our brave pilot set off at dawn as scheduled.

All our people enjoy the great love of the

mother Party which spares nothing to save the life of an ordinary technician.

Even to Far-off Land

The homeland is sending a doctor! This news spread instantly among not only the members of our technical delegation but officials in the capital of the country, doctors and nurses of the central hospital, workers and technicians at the construction site.

A functionary of the central hospital who received Doctor Li Ui Pyo asked him what the patient was. He thought he was a cadre in Korea. And so he was quite surprised to know that the patient was an ordinary technician. He was a doctor with a long career behind him and had been to many countries. But never before had he seen or heard of such a thing.

The patient was still in a coma at this moment and could not know that such warm love of the glorious Party was reaching him.

His fellows shook him impatiently and called: "Jong Hyop! Jong Hyop! The Party sent you a doctor. The Party.... Come to yourself quick!"

But he could neither see the face of the doctor who came from the homeland nor feel the doctor's hand pressing his.

His sight was failing more and more and the lower part of his body and the hands were senseless.

More than ten days passed. One early morning, when the deputy head of the delegation and Doctor Li Ui Pyo left for home taking along the patient, the patient recovered his sense. Many people—doctors and nurses of the central hospital and workers and technicians of the construction site—came out to see him off.

When the ambulance car was about to leave, a foreign technician in that country elbowed his way through the crowd and took the two hands of Doctor Li Ui Pyo. He, shaking hands with our doctor, said in tears: "I'm working here in place of my brother who died of illness. In my country it was only I who knew about his death. But your country so deeply cares for an ordinary citizen. I would like to go and see Korea even once in my life."

At every airport the plane carrying the patient stopped over ambulance car and staffs of our diplomatic missions were waiting for them.

When the plane was flying over Moscow, suddenly the patient burned with fever. His temperature was 40 degrees. The doctor was puzzled. An emergency measure was taken. But the patient lapsed into delirium from time to time. His face turned pale. Great beads of sweat stood upon the doctor's forehead.

The pilot suggested landing. The patient overheard it in a haze and shook his head with all his might and said with difficulty: "Fatherland.... Let's...go...to the fatherland!"

The fatherland! How dear this word was to him!

The deputy head of the delegation and the doctor gave an emergency aid to the patient by respirator.

When the plane was flying over the blue sky over the fatherland, the patient asked his attendants to put his head closer to the window. Blinking his wet eyes, he glanced at the blue sky over the fatherland and at the fields beneath for long.

Indeed, great is the affectionate fold of the Party whose benevolent rays reached out even to a revolutionary fighter dying in a faraway foreign land and which brought him

back home to save him.

Bosom Giving People Eternal Life

Upon his arrival in the fatherland, Kim Jong Hyop was hospitalized. Doctors of the hospital had consultations many times. Thick case history, tens of checkup sheets and X-ray close-up films—all these done for the patient moved doctors to tears.

But their hearts were heavy. The entry in the last page of the case history read: "The sight is failing. The lower part of the body is paralysed with the use of legs lost." It was the diagnosis given by the foreign central hospital. Was there no cure in modern medical science?

The staff of the hospital, including vice-director in charge of technical affair Li Won Jong, doctor in charge Li Ui Pyo and nurse Kim Yong Hui, did their best but the complication of diseases continued.

The case's conditions were reported every day to the Party centre through the organ concerned.

The doctors had consultations several times at the section concerned in the most famed hospital in our country in the presence of a cadre of the Ministry of Public Health.

Checkups were made innumerable, but they could find no cure for the case.

One day a consultation was held. Their hearts were heavy as lead. Breaking the dead silence, the section chief Kim Chi Gon stood up. He said: "Of course, the case is hopeless from the medical point of view. But we can never draw back. The Party gave us the task to cure the case completely. We accepted this task as the members of the Workers' Party of Korea rather than as doctors."

The medical staff boldly started an operation and did all they could for the complete recovery of the case.

Thanks to the Party's warm love and the devoted service of the medical workers the case gradually started to pick up. One early morning in February next year, he came out of the bed and toddled in his ward. A nurse came in the room with a medicine box in her hand and was surprised at this sight. Forgetting to put down the box, she shouted to the surgery and the corridor: "He is walking! He can walk!"

Doors were flung open, and people thronged his ward. He walked, focussing many eyes beaming with joy on himself.

Suddenly his shoulders shook with sobs. Already nearly one year he had impatiently waited for this day, with his pillow-cover wet with tears of gratitude for the benevolent love. He had done so not out of a fear that he might become disabled but a thought that he should not worry the grateful Party but be quite well again to give it joy.

Looking up at the glowing morning sky of February for a while, he said to himself: "Dear great leader, I'm seeing now the blue sky of the fatherland with my two eyes restored by the Party, and I can walk on the homeland with my two legs cured by it!"

From that day on he practised walking, missing not a day, and came to walk freely in April.

One day, shortly before the April holiday, a moving scene was produced in the hospital yard. Kim Jong Hyop was practising walking near the portal. Some people dashed towards him, each calling his name. They were members of the delegation who were just back from abroad.

He had a moving reunion with his com-

rades who had called his name impatiently at the bed when he was on the brink of death in the foreign hospital, and who encouraged him to try not to lose confidence but to get quite right again to give joy to the Party, when he departed for home.

But he did not know a greater joy awaiting him. The deputy head of the delegation told him that the Party centre sent him a precious gift. The Party centre received a report on the work of the delegation and sent a precious gift of love to him, as well as to other members of the delegation.

In June last year, Kim Jong Hyop was sent to a sanatorium from the hospital thanks to the trust and love of the Party, so that he could fully recover and go back to his old post.

Reborn in the bosom of the Party, he is now striding his grateful fatherland, looking up at the azure sky throwing the rays of warm love.

Listening to this story of great love for man which they can't hear without tears, people think much about the happiness our people enjoy in the homeland of Juche.

Today our people live most happily without envying anything in the world and work to the best of their might in the fold of the Party under the guidance of the great leader whom they have for the first time in their national history of thousands of years.

That is why the grateful Party is always near and dear to their hearts, no matter where—at home or abroad—and why they call it their mother.

True, they will live forever, singing of happiness, in the bosom of the glorious Party, the bosom of great love.

Li Sang Guk

Taxless Country

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "In our country taxation, a historic legacy, has been completely abolished and thus the people have been freed from tax burdens for good, and as the social wealth increases, their material and cultural standards steadily rise."

Under the loving care of the great leader and the glorious Party, our people are enjoying a happy life in the world's first taxless land, free from worries about jobs, food, clothing and housing, education of their children and medical treatment.

In the days of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader set forth a Juche-oriented policy of abolishing all taxes imposed upon the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists in the "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland." Following liberation, he abolished the anti-popular, predatory and colonial tax system established under Japanese imperialist rule and set up a popular and democratic tax system.

The constant principle in our tax policy was to lighten systematically the tax burdens of the population and completely abolish the tax system, a legacy of old society, in the end.

According to the principle, the tax burdens of our working people were lessened systematically as the socialist revolution and the building of socialism were stepped up and the incomes from our socialist state economic sector increased, and the agricultural tax in kind was abolished completely between 1964-1966.

As a result, there remained only the income tax and local-autonomy tax in our country which accounted for an insignificant

share of the national budgetary revenue.

With the socialist system further consolidated and developed and our self-supporting national economy strengthened incomparably socio-economic and material conditions were provided in our country for the complete abolition of taxes.

Thus a historic measure was finally taken to abolish taxes completely.

The working masses had longed for a tax-free land for thousands of years after the appearance of classes and the formation of the state on the globe.

This earnest longing came true in our country.

Before liberation, the word "tax" meant exploitation and grudge, and brought calamities upon people.

To cite the pre-liberation life of Chong Bi Hyon at the Namhung Cooperative Farm, Sinpo.

His family sharecropped in Sinchang County.

His house was impounded because of unpaid taxes and they moved to a place and built a hut in a small patch of land. Tax notices came to them a few days later.

They were asked to pay land and house taxes and even a fine for the hut.

Tax caused misery to people for ages.

The long-cherished desire of our people to live with no worries about taxes was met by the great leader.

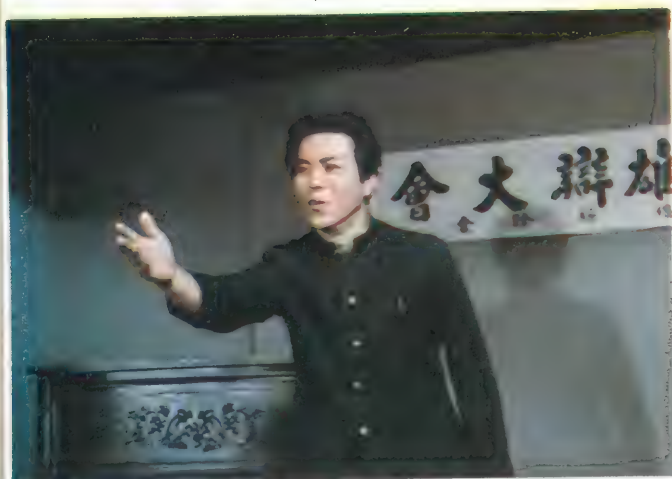
Our people living in a tax-free country is happy indeed.

That is why they are working hard to glorify our socialist system and be boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious Party centre.

Film "Star of Korea" (Parts 1-2)

Kim Hyok writes the immortal revolutionary paean "Star of Korea" reflecting the unanimous desire of our people





The hot-blooded youth, Kim Hyok, recites his poem "A Small Boat on the Riverside" at an oratorical contest



Kim Hyok lamenting the sad lot of his nation



After a long wandering Kim Hyok hears from Mun Il Gwang that the great leader of the Korean revolution has appeared



Kim Hyok teaching the paeon "Star of Korea"



Young communists resolve to guard the great leader with their lives



Kim Hyok pledges himself to remain faithful forever to respected and beloved Comrade Kim Song Ju with his notebook containing a writing left by the latter



Kim Hyok and Sol Un Ju have become close friends in the course of the revolutionary struggle

Young communists go to carry out their revolutionary task, singing a revolutionary song



Kim Hyok fights heroically to the last moment of his life as befits a revolutionary soldier of the great leader



Young communists make up their mind to be as faithful to the great leader as Kim Hyok





Heartily wishing the great leader President
Kim Il Sung a long life in good health

Juche—the Spirit of the Times



On the side of the Congo River



The International Seminar
on the Juche Idea





A Syrian engineer and his wife reading the great leader's classics

Malagasy people seeing our publications



Workers of an Austrian print shop publishing the great leader's works



Film "Star of Korea" (Parts 1-2)

Recently the Paekdusan Creating Staff and the Korean Film Studio produced the film "Star of Korea" based on the immortal revolutionary paean "Star of Korea" reflecting the earnest desire of our people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"We have shared sweets and bitters with many comrades up to now since we set out on the revolutionary road.... In the course of revolutionary struggle we have keenly felt that comradeship is most precious. So whenever we are asked to enumerate various kinds of love in order of importance, we mention love between comrades first and then parental love and love for wife and children and love for friends."

The film "Star of Korea" depicts in a fine artistic skill the greatness and lofty comradeship of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung.

This masterpiece splendidly delineates part of his glorious and resplendent revolutionary history, the history in which he puts an end to the nationalist and early communist movements in Korea full of vicissitudes and hews out the path of the Korean revolution under the banner of the Juche idea and rises high as the guiding star of the revolution and the sun of the nation.

The young communists, going through twists and turns, roam from place to place in search of a genuine leader who will save the destinies of the country and the people. In the initial stage of the Korean revolution, they come to fully realize the greatness of Comrade Kim Il Sung and, proceeding from the conviction and fidelity confirmed in the struggle, hold him in high esteem as the sun of the nation and the central figure for the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks.

The film impressively represents their loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung on a high ideological and artistic plane.

It consists of two parts.

Part I shows through historic scenes how the hero Kim Hyok who once wandered here and there in untold mental agony comes to meet the great leader, the lodestar of revolution, and composes the paean "Star of Korea" dedicated to him.

In the 1920's under the dark colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, patriotic-minded youth and students and people turned out in the anti-Japanese resistance war with a firm determination to fight rather than sit and die. But there was no leader nor the centre of unity.

The hero Kim Hyok also roams about to find the true path of struggle, lamenting over the declining fate of the country and the people. He leaves his home town and goes to Seoul and then Tokyo and Shanghai. Far from gaining a ray of hope, he feels only the bitterness of disillusion. Meanwhile, he becomes acquainted with a girl Un Ju.

Nationalists and participants in the early communist movement indulged in mere word-play and factional strife, make no scruple of killing even fellow countrymen to bring their intrigues to realization.

Kim Hyok, once a man of sentiment full of youthful vigour, falls into the abyss of desperation and delinquency.

Just around this time, he starts for Jilin, at the call of Cha Gwang Su, one of his old friends.

Upon his arrival at Jilin, he sees with his own eyes a massive demonstration of student youth and people against the Japanese imperialists' Jilin-Hoeryong railway project for

aggression.

The ranks of demonstrators are held in check by the ferocious enemy.

At the moment Comrade Kim Song Ju (the original name of President Kim Il Sung) leads the struggle, standing in the van of the demonstrators.

Comrades! Don't vacillate! We can't fall back even a step in the righteous struggle!...

If we draw back a step in the struggle against the villainous Japanese imperialists, we will take two steps backward. If we flinch back today, we will fall back tomorrow and the day after tomorrow as well.

So saying, he breaks through the forest of bayonets, advancing in the forefront of the demonstrators.

This great figure of Comrade Kim Song Ju makes Kim Hyok choke with deep emotion and cry out: "Ah, Kim Song Ju!"

Comrade Kim Song Ju!

He formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union in Huatian and was leading our people along the road of new struggle, with a far-reaching plan to develop the Korean revolution independently in reliance on the broad masses.

In the early days when the Korean revolution is being hewed out, the young communists give the name of Han Byol, meaning "one star", to Comrade Song Ju who is endowed with original idea on the Korean revolution, ability of preeminent leadership and noble character, to express the unanimous hope of the people that he will be the lodestar of the revolution to save the destinies of the country and the people. This scene thrills the emotions of Kim Hyok.

On top of it he has the honour of meeting Comrade Song Ju whom he was eager to see.

Comrade Song Ju is delighted more than anyone else, saying that Kim Hyok, a hot-blooded young man good at verse making and composition has come and, together with his comrades, lifts him shoulder-high.

He is concerned about the disease of Kim Hyok caught in a lockup in Seoul, and puts comradesly trust in him saying: "Let's share in our hardships together from now on."

He benevolently sees to it that dishes for

drink are prepared so that Kim Hyok can share his inmost thoughts with his old friend Cha Gwang Su whom he met after a long separation.

Moved by his warm love Kim Hyok, repenting of his failure to find the leader earlier, sheds tears of gratitude.

He leaves for the Jiaohe area, assigned by Comrade Song Ju with the task of guiding the work of the Anti-Imperialist Youth League there.

The Jiaohe area is where Comrade Song Ju was once active. Upon arrival in that area he experiences that the respect and reverence for Comrade Song Ju are very deep among the people, young and old.

Having realized more clearly the greatness of Comrade Song Ju through a victory in the struggle against the Jilin-Hoeryong railway project, the youth and people confirm their adamant resolve to attend him in deep respect as the leader of revolution.

Kim Hyok sees all the processes with his own eyes. Unable to repress his strong emotion in having greeted the lodestar of the Korean revolution and the central figure for unity, he writes a poem and sets it to music:

*The morning star appeared in
Korea's night sky
And shines brightly over the land of
three thousand ri
The day will dawn on the downtrodden
Korea
We 20 millions look up at the
morning star.*

Like this, part 1 of the film gives a vivid depiction of the lofty spiritual world of the young communists in the 1920's who rose up to bring the new day of liberation, entrusting their destinies entirely to Comrade Kim Song Ju and having an unbounded faith in him.

Part 2 begins with the brisk diffusion of the song "Star of Korea" among the people.

Comrade Song Ju is very modest. Though they are criticized by him for composing a song in his honour and popularizing it, his revolutionary comrades would not give up their plan. They claim: The popularization of this song is not for its sake. It is the question of whether we want to have the

guiding star of the Korean revolution, the central figure for unity: it is also the question concerning the aspirations and destiny of all the young communists of Korea and the question of whether communists of a new generation discharge their solemn and proud responsibility before history.

They firmly make up their minds to spread the song "Star of Korea" on their own responsibility even though Comrade Song Ju does not approve of it. Thus they strive to spread it among broad masses. Through this scene the film vividly shows how resolute is the stand of young communists to attend the leader and how precious and lofty are the love between them and their sense of duty based on intense loyalty.

Kim Hyok goes to Wangchingmen where white terrorism is rampant to attend a meeting of the General Federation of Youth in South Manchuria, but he is arrested by hide-bound nationalists.

Informed of this, Comrade Song Ju goes single-handed to Wangchingmen to save Kim Hyok and propel forward the revolution, though his comrades earnestly hold him back.

He fully lays bare the anti-national crime of the Kukmin-bu (the united body of nationalist organizations).

When the delegates under the Wangchingmen Youth League raise a question as to which road the Korean youth should take in their struggle, he declares:

It is clear, we should take the road of socialism. Nationalism can no longer lead our national-liberation movement. He stresses: We communists will become the fire spreading all over the world and the hammer breaking iron chains to annihilate the Japanese imperialist aggressors and emancipate the masses of people from exploitation and oppression.

Now aware of which is the right path, even the youth under the Kukmin-bu deliver their weapons to their bosses and come over to the side of the revolution.

The film also shows the scene in which Comrade Song Ju even in prison conducts his revolutionary activities without letup, charting the road to be followed by the Korean revolution.

After coming out of prison, he goes to Dunhua to restore the ruined revolutionary organizations, unmindful of his body debilitated in the prison life. Then he calls at a hut in the new village where Kim Hyok is, covering 80 km on foot in defiance of white terrorism.

He travels this long distance to meet Kim Hyok. He is aware that Kim Hyok is cold towards Un Ju because of her brother's participation in factional strife, though she came from afar in pursuance of the revolution and love.

He tells Kim Hyok that he should not sit idle, expecting Un Ju's separation with her brother but give strength to her and help her so that she may grow firm. Then he says emphatically that comrades are a valuable treasure above price and they sacrifice even their love and lives for the sake of their comrades.

Kim Hyok feels quite sorry to fail to serve a meal for Comrade Song Ju who covered a long distance to meet him.

Overcome by fatigue, Comrade Song Ju takes a nap, leaning against the wall, when Kim Hyok goes to a spring to bring water.

Touched by his unboundedly warm comradeship, Kim Hyok pledges himself, shedding hot tears: Even if I collapse and become unable to make revolution any longer, I shall never leave Han Byol.

Comrade Song Ju drinks a cup of water, awakened from the nap, and is about to start on a difficult journey again. At the moment Kim Hyok is seized with remorse. He says: I did not cover even 2 km for the sake of you Comrade Song Ju, though you have failed in prison.

At this Comrade Song Ju replies: Don't say so. 80 km are not so long, Comrade Kim Hyok, you took the road of thousands of ri to meet us.

So saying, he asks for a memo book to jot down something in remembrance of his reunion with Kim Hyok. Then he leaves the following unforgettable words in the memo book:

*Let us be true to the oath we have taken
before the revolution!
In a hut in the far-off alien land....*

June 24, 1930
 You are Kim Hyok.
 I am Song Ju.

Kim Hyok looks up in humble reverence at the noble figure of Comrade Kim Song Ju who calls on him at night from afar and leaves again. There resounds the Song of Comradeship, the song deep and ardent:

*The flower blooms on a rock
 With single devotion
 The life is immortal
 Under the loving care
 We must take the revolutionary road
 rain or snow*

*Let us be true to our oath
 We look up to Han Byol, lodestar.*

Then appears a historic scene in which Cha Gwang Su, Kim Hyok and other young communists, rename Comrade Song Ju Il Sung, meaning "the sun", with the Kalun Meeting at hand, not satisfied with comparing him, the creator of various legends among the people, simply to the morning star.

At the Kalun Meeting Comrade Song Ju blazes the path ahead of the Korean revolution he himself elaborated in prison, saying that the prevailing situation demands that our revolution be led along the road of victory on the basis of the correct revolutionary line and strategy and tactics.

Having accepted the Juche-based revolutionary line to be followed by the Korean revolution young communists are overwhelmed with unbounded emotion and joy. They call his august name again and again at the top of their voices, upholding the placard inscribed with the words "Kim Il Sung". Emotion and happiness grips the meeting hall. Indeed, it is a splendid depiction of eternal love and loyalty unbreakable with gunfire.

Kim Hyok is dispatched to Harbin on the order of the organization. He makes an impressive reunion with his sweetheart Un Ju who has been active there on the instruction of the organization.

Kim Hyok and Un Ju who have become genuine revolutionary comrades pledge themselves to remain loyal to the great leader and launch vigorous activities to fulfil the duty assigned to them by the organiza-

tion. They also spread the song "Star of Korea" energetically.

One day they are encircled by the enemy without gaining time to hide themselves.

Even at the moment Kim Hyok expresses the pride of his being a revolutionary soldier of the great leader and jeers at the Japanese imperialists, thundering: Trying to catch a rainbow is the dream of children and attempting to catch the sun in the sky is the delusion of fools.

Standing on the balcony, he scatters handbills among the masses, the handbills on which the revolutionary paean "Star of Korea" is printed, and throws himself downward to give up his precious youthful life, when he shouts fervently: Fellow countrymen! Day breaks in the motherland of 3,000 ri. The sun of Korea! The star of hope! Oh, Kim Il Sung! Kim Il Sung!

As seen above, the film "Star of Korea" shows emphatically that the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung whom our people greeted for the first time in their history of thousands of years and attend him in profound veneration, is the guiding star and the sun of the nation, who saved the country and the people and has led the Korean revolution along the road of victory and glory.

It also historically and profoundly represents the lofty revolutionary comradeship which was formed among the Korean communists with the great leader President Kim Il Sung as the central figure in the initial stage of the Korean revolution and which became solidified and displayed imperishable strength through arduous ordeals.

It is a conspicuously successful work. It raises the question on the position and role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and the lofty comradeship of revolutionaries knitted around the leader and depicts it on a high ideological and artistic plane on the basis of the Juche-oriented revolutionary world outlook.

It is another brilliant fruition demonstrating the justness of the Juche-motivated thought on literature and art and well-advised leadership of our Party.

Yun Ok Hui

Birth of Juche-type Revolutionary Armed Force



We visited the Korean Revolution Museum on Mansu-dae Hill in Pyongyang on the 49th birthday of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Refreshing our memory, we looked round Rooms 7 and 8 which exhibited precious historic materials on the creation of the KPRA by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The guide conducted us to Room 7. A big picture of the great leader attracted our eyes.

"This is a picture of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung setting out the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle at the Meeting of Leading Personnel of the Young Communist League and the Anti-imperialist Youth League held at Kalun in the

A pistol used by the great leader during the anti-Japanese armed struggle



summer of 1930," said the guide. Then she told us about the historic Kalun Meeting where the great programme for the Korean revolution was presented.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to guarantee success in the Korean revolution, we must, first of all, organize and wage an armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists."

At the meeting the great leader laid down the Juche-based line of the Korean revolution including that of the anti-Japanese armed struggle for the first time in history, and thus ushered in a new era of the national-liberation struggle in colony with the armed struggle as its main stream.

The room also displayed publications on his organization of the Korean Revolutionary Army to carry out the line of the armed struggle after the Kalun Meeting; reminiscences and photos on his direction in the shooting practice of KRA men and formation and dispatch of small groups of the KRA to different places; and clippings from then newspapers reporting the activities of the small groups in various parts of Manchuria and the homeland. All these show vividly that the struggle for forming a revolutionary armed force of a Juche type was active and thorough.

Special attention was attracted by a big picture depicting the great leader taking over



The standard of the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army

two pistols from his mother. The guide said to us glancing in humble reverence at the picture:

"Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country, left the great leader's mother two pistols at his death, asking her to give them to his son in the future. She kept them carefully and handed them over to the great leader. These pistols bearing his father's fervent patriotism and lofty will of national liberation were effectively used by the KRA men in obtaining arms".

The great leader trained core elements of the armed ranks, accumulated military experience and laid mass foundation for armed

struggle. After seeing materials thereof we went to the next room.

Room 8 exhibited historic materials showing that the great leader revolutionized rural areas and dispatched communist core elements raised by himself to areas along the Tuman-gang River to prepare for the armed struggle.

We saw the pictures of the great leader conducting organizational and political work among peasants, directing the printing of revolutionary publications and giving children free education.

This room also displayed *Bolshevik* printed under his direction, playbooks of the classics *A Flower Girl* and *A Mountain Shrine*, reminiscences and other materials on the struggle.

The map with photos on the great leader's revolutionary activities (1926-December 1931) showed that preparations for the armed struggle were conducted vigorously in broad areas.

After seeing the data on the atrocities committed against our people by the Japanese imperialists who had launched armed aggression against Manchuria, we paused before the great leader's celebrated work *On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle against Japanese Imperialism*.

"In December 1931 the great leader called the Meeting of Party and Young Communist League Cadres at Mingyuegou and set forth the policy of organizing the anti-Japanese armed struggle mainly through guerrilla warfare," said the guide.

"At the historic meeting," she continued, "the great leader put forward the task of forming the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army (the Korean People's Revolutionary Army) as a standing revolutionary armed force."

Following the meeting he, with an indomitable will and extraordinary revolutionary

sweep, pushed ahead with the work of forming the AJPGA to be the leading force of the Korean revolution. As a result, guerrilla detachments were formed in every county including Antu in east Manchuria early in 1932, the revolutionary forces united as stronger combat ranks through the peasants' uprising which swept the whole of Jiandao and many patriotic youths of Korea seized weapons from the enemy to arm themselves.

According to the guide, the great leader frequently had secret meetings in the garret of a thatched house outside the West Gate of Antu, energetically preparing for the creation of the revolutionary armed forces. The saddle and brass rice bowl used by him at the time were kept at the museum.

A big picture showing the great leader proclaiming to the world the founding of the KPRA against the red flag and golden letters of April 25 on the wall drew our attention.

The great leader proclaimed the birth of the KPRA before his men in a thick forest of Antu on April 25, 1932. Looking at his noble image, we felt we were hearing his sonorous voice of 49 years ago at the glorious place.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today we are organizing an Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army in order to crush the brigandish Japanese imperialists through an armed struggle and achieve the historic cause of national liberation."

Our people, robbed by the Japanese imperialists of their country, had longed to have their genuine revolutionary army.

In order to found such an army the great leader made great efforts. He worked day and night, and formed and steadily expanded underground revolutionary organizations.

The guide said to us lost in recollection:

"With the foundation of the KPRA by the great leader President Kim Il Sung the Korean

people had a Juche-type revolutionary army, a genuine people's army, and the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle and the communist movement in Korea reached the highest stage.

The creation of the KPRA and the start of organized armed struggle was the Korean people's solemn declaration of war against the Japanese imperialists and a death sentence to them."

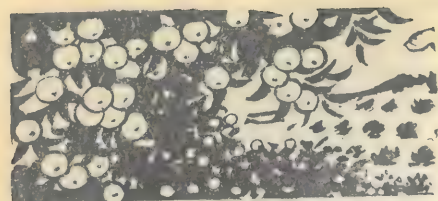
Looking round the two rooms, we felt heartily grateful to the great leader President Kim Il Sung who formed the KPRA and organized the anti-Japanese armed struggle to crush the Japanese imperialists and liberate our country and who brought our people happiness of today.

We left the museum with a burning determination to be loyal forever to the great leader and the glorious Party centre for the final victory of revolution.

Kim Sun Ryong



A brass rice bowl used by the great leader while he was active in Antu to found the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army



Pukchong—"Home of Orchards"

As you pass by Pukchong along the beautiful east coast by train in the thick of autumn, your nose is assailed by the fragrant scent of apples carried on a sea breeze, and this makes your happy journey ever happier.

Pukchong County is renowned for its apples in Korea.

Some time ago we visited Ryongjon-ri in the county of Pukchong, the glorious land.

As we crossed the Pukchong Namdae-chon River into the village, which is the seat of ri, we felt as if we were in a paradise. The cozy village where modern dwellings stood in rows was entombed tenderly by hills. These hills were terraced from top to bottom densely planted with apple trees and, as it was springtime their white and light pink flowers were blossoming like clouds.

The chairman of the farm, who is Labour Hero of the Republic, ushered us first to a small building which you may come across at any farm villages.

"This is the historic place where 20 years ago the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung presided over the Pukchong Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea."

Then he told us a proud story about how this place had become known far and wide as "home of orchards".

In the early spring of 1957 the great leader visited this place and advised that Pukchong County should set an example to the whole nation in the development of fruit growing, and taught the county people how to make a model orchard on the mountain slopes. He had been formulating a far-reaching plan to turn all the mountains of the nation into golden mountains, into fruit mountains.

Later, the fatherly leader visited here several times; he sat knee to knee with the farmers and called their attention to problems to be tackled with in creating terraced orchards on the slopes and helped them solve

knotty problems. He set a practical example in guidance.

The great leader, who foresees a hundred things through one and unties thousands of knots by unravelling one, held an enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee here in April 1961 with a view to popularizing the experience and successes gained here to all parts of the country.

The great leader said that if we were to have many orchards in our mountainous country whose arable lands are limited, we had no alternative but to utilize the mountains, and roused the whole Party and people to a great transformation of nature to change the nation's looks fundamentally by creating numerous orchards on the mountain slopes.

Thanks to the great leader's wise leadership

Partial view of the Munhwa Cooperative Farm of Pukchong County



and kindly care, Ryongjon-ri was built up as an excellent model for the whole nation in the development of fruit-growing.

The chairman added:

"After the Pukchong Meeting our farm expanded the area of orchards four times and increased the output as much as 6.2 times."

Before liberation Pukchong County had only 500 *chongbo* of orchards, but today the area has expanded to thousands of *chongbo*.

We climbed up the mountain behind the village through a thicket of apple and pear trees planted on the terraced slope of more than 40 degrees. High and low hills and hillocks covered with forests of fruits stretched out as far as the eye could see. We were surprised to note that the irrigation system was complete even for this sort of orchards on steep slopes through two- or three-stage pumping facilities and that arrangements were made to do orchard work by machine.

In only ten years after the historic Pukchong Meeting our people expanded the nation's area of orchards to 200,000 *chongbo*.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The numerous orchards we have built in the past upholding the decision of the Pukchong Meeting are our people's great wealth and a solid asset to make them well-off from one generation after another."

Korea is mountainous. But our ancestors could not reap benefits from mountains in exploiter society. Though, the mountains have now been covered with all kinds of fruits and turned into a wealth to be handed down to our posterity for ever.

A few years after the Pukchong Meeting the fatherly leader revisited Ryongjon-ri. He looked round the orchard and at the sight of the low-hanging boughs thick with fruits, he said with deep emotion.

"Where could you find a better earthly paradise than this? You have rice fields in front and fruit hills behind. How very nice!"

At Ryongjon-ri all the hillsides are covered with fruit trees and every ravine is full of the scent of fruits. This is not confined to this county of Pukchong. The foot of mountains at Hyesan in Ryanggang Province in the northern inland and Changsong on the Amnok-gang River is adorned with apple, peach and various other fruit trees which they have never planted before. Everywhere we go in our country we have thickets which bear an abundance of fruit, from the far-off foot of



A rich apple crop

Mt. Paekdu-san down to the villages on the Military Demarcation Line, from the big orchard on the west coast to the persimmon forests in Anbyon.

The vitality of the Pukchong Meeting is so great that a green carpet has spread over the once sterile land marked on our country's economic map.

Our country is among the most advanced countries in the world now in the area of orchards, the fruit output and the per capita consumption of fruits, and is called a "country of orchards" by the world's people. In 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, our annual fruit output will reach over 1,500,000 tons.

"Do come again in autumn!"

Saluting back to these last parting words of the chairman, we left the "home of orchards" visualizing a still brighter morrow of our fruit-growing.

Kwon Ju Ik

With Fresh Confidence and Fighting Spirit

The Sinchang Coal Mine of the Suncheon District Coal Mining Complex is one of the major coal production centres, which accounts for a large share in the coal output of our country.

Upholding the great leader's New Year Address for this year and the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the mine's workers, technicians and three-revolution team members are now making an unheard-of innovation in coal production with a fresh hope and confidence.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In the field of the mining industry, our

efforts should be concentrated on those big mines which have large deposits and are easy to work to bring about a rapid increase in the coal and ore output."

Since the Party Congress, the coal miners here have concentrated their equipment and efforts on favourable workings and operated their equipment at full capacity. They have thus overfulfilled their monthly plans, topping the output at the time of the "100-day campaign", the record figure of last year, 1.5 times on an average and more than twice at maximum.

This innovation was made by their efforts to implement the Party's policy on introduc-



A coal yard

A mechanized underground face



ing modern, large and high-speed mining equipment and on accelerating the comprehensive mechanization of pit operation.

The workers and technicians here doubled the hauling capacity between the faces and the coal yard by replacing the medium-distance multi-stage hauling system with the intensive transport system by long-distance belt conveyer.

The mine has also built up a good maintenance shop capable of repairing modern equipment.

Skilful organization of operations and prompt supply of necessary equipment and materials are ensuring a steady rise in coal output at each face and pit.

The Second and the Third Pits are leading the mine.

In spite of complex coal layers with continuously dripping subterranean water, the miners of the Second Pit are increasing the monthly output by 20,000 to 30,000 tons by establishing a proper drainage system at the face and adopting an advanced method.

The miners of the Third Pit who had over-

fulfilled their plan every year and exceeded the target for January this year by 40 per cent, boldly brought their air compressor, drum coal cutters and other large equipment to the face and boosted the average daily output to 3,000 tons.

These innovations are made at every face and pit.

Meanwhile, the mine has set a bold target of increasing the coal output 2.2 times in the coming ten years and is preparing plenty of cutting faces and striving to build new permanent pits in promising coal fields.

Today, at this coal mine it takes a company of miners one month to produce the amount produced by the whole mine in one year before liberation. They are not using hand lamps, shovels or pickaxes, but operating modern and large mining machines under artificial sunlights.

The miners, technicians and three-revolution team members are now striving to surpass 1.3 times this year's target which is set much higher than last year.

Li Jong Ho



Modern History of Korea (14)

2. FOUNDING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE FATHERLAND

Founding of the ARF and Its Significance

After the Nanhutou Meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically stepped up the preparations for the founding of an anti-Japanese national united front organization as a standing body and organized a preparatory committee for it. Pressed as he was with the supreme command over the KPRA's advance to the border areas, he personally drew up the documents to be adopted at the time of founding a united front organization in the future.

On the basis of thoroughgoing preparations, a meeting was called at Donggang to set up an Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland as a standing anti-Japanese national united front organization. And on May 5, 1936, the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was announced to the world, and the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected its chairman.

The meeting adopted the Programme, Statutes and the Inaugural Declaration of the ARF drawn up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It also decided to publish the monthly *Samil Wolgan* as the organ of the ARF.

The ARF was the first anti-Japanese national united front organization and a powerful underground revolutionary organization of the Korean people. With the founding of the

ARF, the line of a united front laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was brought to brilliant fruition.

The founding of the ARF was of great significance in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The founding on May 5, 1936 of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first organization of the anti-Japanese national united front in our country, was an event of epochal significance in consolidating the mass basis of revolution. With the founding of the association, the anti-Japanese national united front movement developed more organizationally, systematically and rapidly on a nationwide scale in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It became possible firmly to organize and mobilize all the anti-imperialist forces in the struggle to liberate the country." (*Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists*, Eng. ed., p. 139.)

The founding of the ARF made it possible to more firmly unite the broad anti-imperialist patriotic forces comprising people of all sections and develop the anti-Japanese national united front movement organizationally and systematically on a nationwide scale.

It was of great significance also in the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the preparatory work for party building.

It brought the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national united front movement into a closer link, decisively cemented the ties between the KPRA and the broad popular masses and widened and consolidated the mass foundation of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in an all-round way.

It also made it possible to step up the preparatory work for party building on a broad mass basis in close combination with the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

The preparations for the founding of a party could be further systematized and energetically expanded into the homeland through the ARF network.

Moreover, the Programme of the ARF could play a great role in laying a mass base and ideological foundation for party founding. It fully reflected the requirements of the platform of a revolutionary party in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution. So it contributed to the solution of the question of preparing for the platform of the party in the making, which was the most important problem in the ideological preparations for party building. Under the banner of the ARF Programme the ideological unity of the communist ranks could be strengthened and the revolutionary base successfully expanded among the broad popular masses.

Programme, Statutes and Inaugural Declaration of the ARF

The Programme of the ARF consists of the following 10 points:

1. To mobilize the entire Korean nation and realize a broad-based anti-Japanese united front in order to overthrow the piratical Japanese imperialist rule and establish a genuine people's government in Korea;

2. To defeat Japan and overthrow its puppet state "Manchukuo" by the Koreans resident in Manchuria through a close alliance between the Korean and Chinese peoples, and to effect full autonomy for the Korean people residing in Chinese territory;

3. To disarm the Japanese armed forces, gendarmes, police and their agents and organize a revolutionary army truly fighting for the independence of Korea;

4. To confiscate all enterprises, railways, banks, shipping, farms and irrigation systems owned by Japan and Japanese and all pro-

perty and estates owned by pro-Japanese traitors, so as to raise funds for the independence movement and use part of these funds for the relief of the poor;

5. To cancel all loans made to people by Japan and its agents and abolish all taxes and monopoly systems; to improve the living conditions of the masses and promote the smooth development of national industries, agriculture and commerce;

6. To win the freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association, oppose terrorist rule and the fostering of feudal ideas by the Japanese imperialists, and to release all political prisoners;

7. To abolish the caste system which divides the *ryangban* (nobles) and the common people, and other inequalities; to ensure equality based on humanity irrespective of sex, nationality or religion; to improve the social position of women and respect their personalities;

8. To abolish slave labour and slavish education; to oppose forced military service and military training of young people; to educate people in our national language, and to enforce free compulsory education;

9. To enforce an eight-hour day, improve working conditions and raise wages; to formulate labour laws; to enforce state insurance laws for the workers, and to extend state relief to the unemployed;

10. To form a close alliance with nations and states which treat the Koreans as equals and to maintain comradely relations of friendship with states and nations which express goodwill and maintain neutrality toward our national-liberation movement.

As seen above, the Programme of the ARF was a programme for the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution which comprehensively defined the tasks of national liberation and of the democratic transformation of society.

It first clarified the political tasks for regaining national sovereignty.

It set forth the task of overthrowing Japanese imperialist colonial rule and establishing a genuine people's government. To this end, it pointed out, a revolutionary army should be built up and a broad anti-Japanese national united front formed. This was the reflection in the programme of the political task of defeating Japanese imperialism by the efforts of the Korean people themselves and establishing a genuine people's sovereign

power.

The Programme pointed out political tasks for winning the freedom of the press, publications, assembly and association and ensuring the equality of the sexes and other democratic freedoms and rights.

Then it presented all the economic tasks for the independent development of Korea.

It clarified the basic requirements of the agrarian reform and the nationalization of major industries—confiscation of land owned by Japanese imperialism and traitorous pro-Japanese elements, all enterprises, railways, banks, shipping, farms and irrigation systems owned by Japanese imperialism and all property owned by the traitorous pro-Japanese elements.

It also made clear the task for the introduction of an eight-hour day and the democratic system of labour protection and the improvement of the living conditions of the working people.

Along with the tasks for social and economic reforms, it also put forward the task of developing national industry, agriculture and commerce so as to build an independent national economy.

Besides, it presented it as the task of social democratization to liquidate the Japanese imperialist colonial ruling system and the feudal remnants in all the domains of social life and promote democratic national education and national culture.

Lastly, it laid down the basic principles of independent foreign policy, the principles of maintaining friendly relations with all the countries which take a position of equality with the Korean nation and express goodwill and maintain neutrality to the national-liberation movement of the Korean people.

The ARF Programme was an original one which embodied the Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung; it was also a revolutionary programme which thoroughly reflected the Juche-motivated stand and properly combined the class line with the mass line. It was an immortal classic showing the colonial and dependent countries the most correct road of revolution, the road of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution.

The Statutes of the ARF consisted of eight chapters and 14 articles plus three additional articles. It provided for requirements for membership, admission procedure, the principles of activity of members, the organiza-

tional principles and form of the ARF, the norm of activity of its branches at all levels and the special members, to name the main clauses.

All the provisions of the Statutes were so enacted as to unite as many patriotic forces of all strata as possible and actively organize and mobilize them in the anti-Japanese struggle.

The Inaugural Declaration of the ARF was a historic document that announced the founding of the ARF to the whole world.

In its opening sentence, the Declaration says:

"Our nation is, indeed, in an unheard-of wretched plight. Which road should our people take now, deprived of their homeland and weighed down with a terrible misfortune! For our nation there is no alternative but to fight against the Japanese imperialist marauders. This is the only way to usher in the dawn of national liberation." (Kim Il Sung, *Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. 1, p. 114.)

Laying stress on the fact that the chief cause of the failure in the effort to achieve national independence and liberation in spite of the sacrifice and courageous struggle of so many patriots in the past was the lack of unity of all the movements for national liberation, the Declaration pointed out that the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was inaugurated as the body of general leadership that would unite as one all the anti-Japanese forces at home and abroad and ensure a unified leadership over them and that its Ten-Point Programme was adopted.

In accordance with the Programme, the Inaugural Declaration announced to all the Korean people as follows:

"1. The whole Korean nation will fight in unity against the enemy, the Japanese imperialist aggressors, irrespective of class, sex, social status, party affiliation, age and religious belief, so as to win back the country and establish a genuine people's government in Korea....

2. Koreans living in Manchuria will strive to overthrow the aggressive machines of Japanese imperialism and its puppet state 'Manchukuo' through a close alliance with the Chinese people, and to bring about genuine national autonomy for the Koreans in Chinese territory....

3. For the liberation of the fatherland, we will expand and strengthen the revolutionary armed ranks....

Nature of Korea



Rhododendron Yedoense, Vernal Flowering Tree

Rhododendron yedoense, a flowering shrub of the azalea family, grows one to two metres tall, bearing flowers which beautifully blossom out like flower basket.

Its stem is twiggy enough to form a rank crown. A few flowers bloom out at each twig end, and each flower is compound-petalled.

The pink compound-petalled corolla, about 5 cm across, comes forth in hundreds in each tree before leaves flush, and they are abloom long.

The blossom is as attractive as a flower basket.

In our country this shrub ranges in northern mountain areas.

It is hardy, little affectible of blights and beautiful at that, so much loved by people from ancient times. In particular, vernal azalea and Rhododendron yedoense in the area around Mt. Yaksan, a celebrated mountain in our northwestern region, are famous from olden days.

Leaves of Rhododendron yedoense

flush as the flowers come off. The leaf is pointed at both ends like that of willow and attached in clusters to the extremity of twig.

Its egg-shaped, cracky capsulate fruit ripens towards October.

Today it is widely planted in pots at homes, in urban parks or recreation grounds and protected as well in wild state to make the land more beautiful.



4. In order to build a wealthy and mighty independent and sovereign state, we will carry out economic and cultural policies that are genuinely popular and democratic....

5. We will form a common front against the enemy, the Japanese imperialist aggressors, in close alliance with states and nations which express goodwill and maintain neutrality towards the Korean national-liberation movement." (Ibid., pp. 115-117.)

The Declaration then made this appeal: The ARF organizations should be formed at

once in factories, mines, railways, various schools, newspaper offices, army barracks, shops and everywhere in towns and the countryside and all the people united under the banner of the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF to wage a vigorous struggle for the liberation of the country.

The Declaration inspired in the entire Korean people a firm faith in national liberation and independence and forcefully encouraged them to come out in the sacred struggle for national liberation. It served as a historic document in this respect.

Gray Mullet

Gray mullet (family Mugilidae) is a typical brackish water fish.

It resembles the mullet in shape and breeding habits. But it differs from the red-eyed mullet. With highly developed fatty membrane, its eyes assume half transparent white colour.

It lives along the coasts of the East, West and South Seas of Korea. Particularly it is abundant in the lower reaches of the Taedong-gang, Chongchon, Tuman-gang and Ryonghung rivers.

During the period of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader of our people President Kim Il Sung often told the guerrillas about the Taedong-gang mullets to implant patriotism in their minds. From ancient times the River Taedong-gang has been noted for mullets.

Gray mullets live in both fresh and salt waters and in cold water of 3 °C and in temperate water of 35 °C. They are most abundant in the brackish water between the salt and fresh waters, such as the mouths of streams. During winter when water temperature is low, they are less active. From the end of April when water temperature stands at 8 to 10 °C they begin to move in search of food resources.

The spawning season is from May to June when water temperature stands at 16 to 18 °C.

In that season a gray mullet deposits 3 to 7.2 million eggs several times around the river mouth. The coast of South Pyongan Province around the mouth of the River Taedong-gang is known as a leading spawning

ground.

The eggs float on the surface of water and hatch two days later.

The hatchlings grow feeding on zooplankton. When grown up, they subsist on micro-organisms and diatoms, as well as mud at the bottom of the water. Therefore, the gray mullet has a well-developed muscular stomach. The fish gets most gluttonous in July and August when water temperature is high. They are usually abundant coastwise. During this period they approach the lower reaches of the rivers and enter even a point close to the Okryu Bridge in the heart of Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

President Kim Il Sung taught: Because mullets grow rapidly and they are delicious table fish they should be widely bred in brackish water by releasing artificially hatched fingerlings.

Gray mullet grows to the length of 25 cm (220 g in weight) in one year, 35 to 40 cm (700 g) in two years and over 45 cm (nearly 1 kg) in three years.

Today gray mullets are propagated in a big way in brackish reservoirs along our western coast where a large-scale tideland development project is going on in accordance with the teaching of the great leader. In the meantime, every care is taken to protect and multiply the gray mullet resources, with particular attention being directed to the protection of water against contamination in the lower courses of the streams teeming with the fish.



Haksadae

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Since ancient times our country has been called a silk-embroidered land of three thousand *ri* for its sublime mountains, limpid water and lovely scenery."

Seabound on three sides and blessed with lofty mountains and deep valleys, our country abounds with scenic and natural wonders everywhere—thickly-wooded inland and surge-beating coasts.

Especially, our east coast boasts of many scenic spots such as Sea Kumgang, Lake Samil, Chongsokjong, Songdownon and Sea Chilbo.

Haksadae is also a pride of our east coast. It is in Riwon County, South Hamgyong Province.

Its unique clean beauty inspires wonder and admiration.

Sheer cliffs of various forms standing like a giant as if about to give command to the extensive sea, wave-worn fantastic rocks, big and small, crowned with green pine trees and the long sandy beach extending north and south with a thick pine wood behind—all these complete an exquisite picture and the people brag of Haksadae as a scenic masterpiece.

The sea and sky are clear and blue; white-crested waves roll on and dash against rocks on the shore, tossing up silvery sprays; white clouds gather one after another on the distant horizon; and sea gulls mew about in flocks over the blue sea.

In summer red wild roses studding the snow-white sandy beach, along with the blue water, add to seaside beauty. The pine and other green trees rustling in the sea breeze make you feel cool.

The sunrise in this season is especially splendid. The golden sunlights spread out on the far horizon and then the red sun rises above it, tinging the sky, sea and earth with gold.

Sea water is crystal-clear. If you look into it, you can clearly see seaweeds swaying and shoals of fish swimming among them. Starfish, sea urchin, sea cucumber and *Halocynthia aurantium* at the bottom of the sea look like flowers and fruits.

There is a queer-shaped giant rock at Haksadae. People call it "drum rock" or "clock rock." It seems to drum and moves like the clock's hand whenever the waves beat it. It is swayed by the roll of waves but is not rolled into the sea by billow. This is due to big protuberance of the rock which plays the role of the pivot.

True, everything in Haksadae—mountains, sea, sky, beach and rock—is beautiful.

Under the tender care of the great leader a rest home like a villa was built in the pine wood.

Every year many working people come here from all over the country to enjoy their paid holidays.

Pong Il U



A School Bus Threading Its Way among Clouds

Some time ago I visited a village called Chungtojang inhabited by the company members of the Komdok Geological Prospecting Corps. The village was at the foot of a mountain 1,700 metres above the sea-level, some 28 kilometres west of the Kumgol Station.

The sky-kissing mountain peaks were soaring above the clouds.

When I reached there the day was just dawning, earlier than in the valley.

Amidst the whole village bustling, school children came out from all the alleys and lanes. They were all in neat uniform, carrying colorful satchels. They were gathering, laughing and singing merrily. Meanwhile, they lined up in four queues at command of

a middle school boy when a bus slowly drew up to them with its cheerful horns. It was a school bus sent by the great leader carrying his love for them.

There I exchanged greetings with the principal of the Youn Senior Middle School and got on the bus together with the pupils. He had been there to give guidance to their extracurricular activities.

The bus was moving giving a long horn, when the pupils started singing. The bus ran among clouds. Out of the bus window was seen the sun rising above the mountain, dispelling the clouds into valleys. The clouds trailed after the bus as it ran. There were steep mountains and jagged cliffs and

300 Hectares of Tideland Reclaimed

Ryonggang County on the Taedong-gang River is leading the country in the reclamation of tideland.

The cooperative farmers, factory and office workers and technicians in the county reclaimed 300 hectares of tideland through the struggle

to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

All this county came out and conducted a lightning campaign. Thus they removed several hundred thousand cubic metres of earth and built thousands of met-

res of dikes with the help of powerful machines and completed this work in a short span of time.

Now the agricultural workers in this county, supported by the workers, are striving to reclaim more tideland.

drops of thousands of feet or more. But the bus ran as lightly as on the asphalt pavement.

In November 1979, two years ago, the great leader, despite the claims of busy work with the state affairs, was concerned about their school attendance and earnestly instructed to send them school buses.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party has always paid foremost attention to education and steadily developed it in keeping with the actual conditions where the building of socialism is progressing in depth."

From the first days when he embarked on the path of revolution in his early years, he regarded the education of rising generation as the key issue decisive of the destiny of nation and showed keen attention and deep concern for it. He introduced eleven-year compulsory education, the first of its kind, and some years ago sent a commuters' train and arranged a station for ten-odd pupils in the Rangrim Mountains. Now he showed another favour of sending excellent school buses for the pupils here.

Recalling the great leader's favours shown to the children, I was overcome with boundless happiness.

Meanwhile, the bus turned round once again along the cliff overhung with creepers and trees.

Then came into my sight prospecting team members waving hands to us on the opposite hillside. Among them was Pak Dong Jin who had his three children in the bus.

The principal told me of the favours of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party shown to the children in out-of-the-way villages. He said: "This place is a most out-of-the-way village. It is called Youn (cloud-wrapt) village because clouds always hang over there. But the kind favours of the fatherly leader reach the pupils here as well and they study as happily as children in

towns."

In the meantime, the school hemmed in with woods came into view. On the playground were teachers and pupils and other school buses standing side by side.

Seeing the happy faces of pupils attending the school by bus bearing the leader's affection I deeply felt once again that under the rays of the theses on education everyone has equal access to learning everywhere in our country—in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, as well as in towns and villages and remote mountain hamlets.

Chong Chong Un



(Ten-Point Political Programme of Unified State)



Reunification of Korea and Plan for Founding Confederal State

Round-Table Talk

(Our journalist's round-table talk with Councillor Ho Hyok Pil of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and Vice-Director Sim Hyong Il of the Law Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences.)



Journalist: Thank you for your having divided time for our talk.

At the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theorist, advanced a new plan to reunify the country by establishing a confederal state, basing himself thoroughly on our Party's independent policy and three principles of national reunification—**independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity**—and on a scientific analysis of the internal and external situation.

He said:

"Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a govern-

ment in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties."

He fully expounded all problems concerning the founding of a confederal state—principles and methods of its establishment, the orientation of its activity, its name, its functions and duties and its policy. Today this plan is warmly supported by the world people, to say nothing of the Koreans.

It is because the plan is just.

Today we have got together here to talk over this plan.

Priority to National Idea

Ho Hyok Pil: The plan advanced by the great leader is most realistic and reasonable because it gives priority to and is based on

the national idea.

It is most important for a nation to defend independence, I think.

Independence is vital to a nation. It is an inviolable solemn right of each nation and the chief criterion of an independent state.

Our country is divided into north and south and the Korean people have not yet established national sovereignty on a country-wide scale.

So the reunification of the country and the establishment of complete national sovereignty is a nationwide problem which all the Koreans, irrespective of classes and strata, are vitally interested in and goes ahead of everything else concerning the nation.

Sim Hyong Il: You are right. Frankly speaking, it is not only one class or stratum that suffers from national division. The entire Korean people are its victim.

No class and individual can exist without nation. Revolution and construction, ideology and political faith are also meaningless apart from nation.

Ho Hyok Pil: Our country is bisected, so our people's pains are great. In particular, measureless are the sufferings of the south Korean people under US imperialist occupation and under the fascist rule of the military blackguards.

This grim fact shows us that the north and the south must bring not communism or "liberal democracy" but the national idea to the fore and on its basis solve the reunification problem.

Journalist: Here is a matter to be made clear, I think. There may be some who take the founding of a confederal state for a transitional step to be followed by another step for institutional union. Of course, the view is off the point.

Sim Hyong Il: I think so, too.

In his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the

Central Committee, the great leader said that people with different ideas can live in one country and different social systems can coexist in a unified country.

In reality there are many countries on the globe, where people with ideas of the working class or capitalism live together and where various economic sectors, socialist, capitalist and small-commodity, coexist.

We hold that the north and south should reunify the nation and the country by bringing the two regions together into a confederal state, leaving the ideas and institutions of the north and the south as they are.

Ho Hyok Pil: Why can we say the plan is based on the national idea?

Sim Hyong Il: It is because the founding of a confederal state is aimed at the realization of the unanimous desire of the entire people, national reunification. The confederal state's guiding idea and principle of activity are designed to firmly defend national sovereignty and its functions and policy are aimed at achieving national unity, ensuring the uniform development of the nation and promoting the interests of the entire nation.

Confederal State of One Nation Based on Autonomy of Two Regions

Journalist: There are two different systems in the north and south of our country.

The new reunification plan proposed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a most realistic and reasonable one which correctly reflects the objective realities of our country, I think. Please tell me about this.

Sim Hyong Il: Yes, it is. Generally there may be the following ways in the settlement of the national problem in a country divided into two regions of different social systems. One is to achieve the reunification of the divided country by forcing one side's social system upon the other. In this case none will

be willing to accept the other side's social system. This will inevitably lead to the use of arms and bring great disasters to the nation.

Ho Hyok Pil: It is also possible that both sides consider their social systems absolute and seek eternal division. This way goes against the desire of the people for reunification, and cannot be the one to the solution of the national problem.

We can adopt neither the former nor the latter mentioned above.

In his plan advanced at the Sixth Party Congress, the great leader President Kim Il Sung indicated an original way to reunify the country on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate the two different systems.

In short, the plan proposes to reunify the country by peaceful means, leaving intact the two systems existing in the bisected regions.

Sim Hyong Il: Then, let's talk more about the way to the solution of this difficult problem.

If a confederation is established on the principle of "one nation and two states," it is a confederation not for reunification but for legalizing the two states.

The great leader settled this fundamental question in an entirely unique way.

His plan is that a confederal state should be founded through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

In a nutshell, he envisages a confederal state based on two autonomous regions within one nation instead of "two states of one nation."

In other words, his plan is to make the two regions of the divided country not two states but two autonomous regions to form a confederal state of one nation.

Only a confederal state based on such a legal status can virtually pave the way to reunification.

For this reason, his plan is the only just, realistic and reasonable one for reunification which fully conforms with the realities of our country.

Just Reunification Plan

Journalist: To make it feasible, the plan for founding a confederal state should not only be based on the national idea and reflect correctly the reality where the two different social systems exist but be just and acceptable to everyone in its content.

In this regard, too, the plan is a perfect one, I think.

Sim Hyong Il: Yes, it is. The plan advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is just and unique in every respect—the structure and form of the confederal state, principles of its establishment, the correlations between the central government and regional governments, its functions and policy, its name, etc.

This is illustrated by the structure and form of the proposed confederal state.

Generally speaking, confederation means the union of independent nations or states for their common interests and aims. Confederations known so far in the world are generally classified into that of national states, that of autonomous regions of different nations and that of states within one nation.

Ho Hyok Pil: But our case is different, I think.

The confederation we propose is neither an alliance of different nations nor a league of different states. It is a confederation of the temporarily divided two regions within one nation.

As to the social system, the proposed confederal state is based on the two different social systems.

All the confederal states known so far in the world are based on the same social system, capitalist or socialist, despite their difference in structure, form and function.

Such states are formed on the basis of the community of social system for a certain political or economic goal.

The great leader showed an entirely original way to solve this problem on the basis of national homogeneity and the common aim of national reunification, leaving intact the different social systems.

Sim Hyong Il: The great leader properly solved the problem of composition of the confederal state.

In the unified state of confederal type a supreme national confederal assembly is formed with an equal number of representatives from north and south and an appropriate number of representatives of overseas nationals and this assembly organizes a confederal standing committee to guide the regional governments in north and south and to administer all affairs of the confederal state.

Ho Hyok Pil: As the unified government of the confederal state the supreme national confederal assembly and the confederal standing committee, its permanent organ, are to discuss and decide on all the matters of common concern related to the interests of the country and the nation as a whole on a fair principle and in accordance with the desire for national unity, cooperation and reunification; and to push forward the work of uniform development of the country and the nation. The unified government of the confederal state will respect the social systems, and the wishes of administrative organizations, every party, every group, and every section of people in north and south and prevent one side from imposing its will on the other.

Sim Hyong Il: In the great leader's plan the problem of the correlations between the confederal state and the two regional govern-

ments is correctly solved.

The most important problem in founding a confederal state is the correlations between the central and regional governments.

Generally speaking, there are two kinds of confederal states in terms of power. One is that whose powers are concentrated in the central confederal government while its regional governments are little empowered. The other is that whose central government's leadership and control is weak while its members perform many independent functions.

A confederal state proposed by the great leader is quite a new-type one belonging to neither of them.

The central government is supposed to exercise a wide range of powers. It not only administers political, national defense and foreign affairs and other important matters in a unified way but represents a unified state externally, discusses and decides on all the problems concerning the interests of the nation as a whole and directs the regional governments. On the other hand, the regional governments of the north and south are expected to follow an independent policy, under the guidance of the confederal government, within the limits consistent with the fundamental interests and demands of the whole nation. In short, powers are properly distributed.

Ho Hyok Pil: If powers are concentrated in the regional governments the confederal state will be nominal. Such a confederal state will be not a unified state but a confederation legalizing "two Koreas."

On the contrary, if powers are concentrated in the central government, the regional governments will be nominal and the confederation meaningless....

Sim Hyong Il: The plan for founding the confederal state proposed by the great leader is an original one which solves the correlations between the central and regional gov-

ernments most correctly for national reunification.

Ho Hyok Pil: The same is true of its functions and policy.

The functions of the proposed confederal state are concretized in its ten-point policy. The policy clarifies in an all-round way all democratic and popular measures to be taken by the confederal state, ranging from the problem of holding fast to independence in all spheres of state activities to that of following the neutral line externally.

Sim Hyong Il: Its policy is only just in all respects. For instance, its foreign policy is to adhere to the neutral line as a non-aligned nation which does not participate in any military and political alliance as it is formed on the two different social systems, handle properly the foreign relations established by the two regional governments with other countries prior to the founding of the confederal state, allow the two regional governments to have foreign relations separately with other nations on a limited scale even after reunification and also coordinate the external activities of the two regional governments properly in a unified way.

Ho Hyok Pil: I think it is also very reasonable to call the confederal state the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo after a unified state that once existed in our country and is well known to the world, reflecting the common political aspirations of the north and south for democracy.

As seen above, the great leader's original

plan for founding a confederal state accords with the reality of our country and is perfectly just and realistic. Therefore it is acceptable to all who truly want reunification.

That is why as soon as the great leader set out this new plan for reunification at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, parties and governments, public organizations, individual personages and people from all walks of life in many countries issued statements or sent letters supporting it, and why meetings were held, demonstrations staged and appeals issued in support of the plan.

Sim Hyong Il: We have declared time and again that we have no intention to "invade the south" and impose our social system upon south Korea.

The plan for founding a confederal state reflects our such principled stand. Therefore there is no ground whatsoever to call it a programme for "southward invasion" or "communization" and such pretext works nowhere.

Ho Hyok Pil: The world people are voicing their strong solidarity which greatly inspires our people fighting for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Taking this opportunity, I would like to express our thanks to the progressive world people who are supporting and encouraging our cause for national reunification.

Journalist: So much for today. Thank you for your good words.

“Elixir of Life” and Herb Doctor's Wish

It was a few years ago.

Seoul's night was wearing on.

The citizens who had slaved all day long to earn a bare living went to dreamland. But a herb doctor in Seoul could not get to sleep.

He was sitting face to face with his son in the cellar of his dispensary.

His son was to go to Pyongyang to see the great leader President Kim Il Sung whom they had ached for as a delegate of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification. His heart was thumping with emotion.

He said in a solemn voice, looking at him with an air of satisfaction:

"I'm over 70 now. So I can't take part in the revolution led by the brilliant General, but I'll devote myself to his cause to the last breath of my life."

Then he took out of the drug cabinet a bundle wrapped doubly with Korean paper and red silk and put it before his son.

"This is my present for our General. This is an 'elixir of life' for him that I prepared myself with best medicinal stuffs I gathered in different parts of south Korea....I entered practice for this glorious day, I should say...."

Hot tears rolled down his cheeks. The General had been the only hope for him in the days of national sufferings.

The events of the past days floated before his eyes.

His dream and ambition was great, but it was shattered to pieces by then society.

Before liberation he was subjected by Japs to all sorts of national humiliation and insult

at a hospital.

Unable to endure it, he resigned from the hospital and came back to his native place. Then he came up to Seoul and practised herb medicine.

Life went from bad to worse. He had a new hope at the glad news of the victorious Pochonbo Battle commanded by the great leader General Kim Il Sung in the grimmest period of our national history.

He made up his mind to live with national conscience, looking up at the General Star shining over Mt. Paekdu-san.

That was why he could act as dictated by his national conscience in south Korea under the occupation of the Yankees who stepped into Japs' shoes and could help his son in his revolutionary work.

One night he heard young people talk in the cellar of his dispensary:

"Let us all make revolution well to reunify the country within the lifetime of the great leader! He can't sleep this night too, thinking about our divided country and about us...."

General Kim Il Sung, the lodestar of the nation and the legendary hero, could not sleep for national liberation in the past; and today he cannot sleep for the country's reunification, worrying about the south Korean people groaning under the colonial rule of the US imperialist aggressors.

A lump came into the old man's throat and he could not get to sleep.

He thought that he, as a herb doctor, should do something for a long life of the

great General who has been devoting his whole life to the good of our country and people shouldering their destiny.

"There will, of course, be better tonics in the north. But as a doctor of Korea who believes only in the General, I should prepare a good tonic by my own hand for him!"

Thus he decided to make an "elixir of life" for the great General with precious stuffs, drawing on all his experience and knowledge.

He made up his mind to collect medicinal stuffs himself and made arrangements one by one from the next day.

Even herbs of the same kind produce different effects according to the weather and soil of given places. So he first studied the soil and climate of various regions in south Korea.

He began to gather herbs the next spring.

It was a hard toil for this old man. He had to collect herbs over hill and dale. But he was ready to do everything for the good health and long life of the great General and

no jagged mountains and rainstorm could break his will.

He went from mountain to mountain in different parts of south Korea including Mts. Taebaek and Chiri and collected various valuable herbs and stuffs including *sansam* and polypore in spring and summer.

He classified them, put them on clean paper and dried them in the shade with all care. And then he made an "elixir of life", sitting up several nights.

Thus he could send the tonic to the great leader through his son who was going to see the fatherly General.

All south Korean people, like him, trust and follow only the great leader even under the bloody fascist rule of the enemy and heartily wish him a long life in good health for the country's reunification and eternal prosperity.

Kang Jin Ho



ACCOUNT OF INSPECTION



Visit to the Korean Folklore Museum (6)

—Various Appetizing Everyday Foodstuffs—

The guide led us to the room where the relics and materials showing the custom of our people's dietary life are displayed and said:

"From olden times our people cooked various delicious dishes suited to the natural features of our country, constitution and taste of

the Koreans and created a good table manner, cultured and hygienic. As you see in this picture (reproduced from a wall painting of the Koguryo Tomb), our ancestors would sit at a well-appointed table as early as 1,600 years ago. This shows that they had a good custom of dietary life."

Models showing kitchen practice in the Koguryo age



There were two models close by the painting. They showed the custom of the Koguryo women washing food materials at the well and cooking them nicely at the kitchen.

Also displayed there were various useful and clean kitchen utensils such as bowls, cooking-pots, paddle for serving rice, ladle and earthenware steamers, etc., which had been widely used among our people for a long time.

On display in the museum were relics and materials showing the composition of food and its cookery.

The guide said that our food can be roughly divided into two classes—daily food and special food, and explained us first about the former, pointing to the exhibits:

"Our people have been living on *pab* (boiled grains), soup, *kimchi* (pickled vegetables) and other dishes from olden times.

"Among them *pab* is the staple food in our dietary life, which has become a tradition through our people's long history.

"The great leader said that *pab* is the chief food of the Koreans and they feel satisfied only when they eat *pab*."

The guide pointed to a diagram which shows various boiled grains—rice, barley, millet, kaoliang, rice mixed with cereals, hash rice and rice mixed with vegetables.

There also is *yakpab* (glutinous rice mixed with honey) which has been widely known as early as from one thousand and several hundred years ago.

A picture showing *kimchi*-making



Exhibited below the diagram were various bowls used in our country from olden times.

They were made for different use according to age and sex—men, women and children. Our people used porcelain bowls which looked fresh in summer and warm-looking brassware in winter.

In winter our women practised good manners towards the elders by keeping bowls containing boiled grains in the warmer part of *ondol* (heated) floor after covering them with padded silk cloth in order to serve hot meals to them. Those bowl-covers were on display in the museum.

As seen above, boiled grains have been daily staple food from ancient times. However, in the old exploiter society the poor toiling people had to subsist on gruel, unable to eat *pab*.

It was only in the age of our Workers' Party led by the great leader President Kim Il Sung that our people could meet their long-cherished desire to live on rice and meat soup.

Our people also ate soup, soy sauce, bean paste and *kimchi* as main subsidiary foodstuffs. Soy sauce and bean paste are the main seasoning enhancing the flavour of soup and a non-staple foodstuff of high nutritive value.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Soy sauce and bean paste have been indispensable items in the diet of Koreans for thousands of years."



Part of kitchen utensils

Soy sauce and bean paste have been used among our people from ancient times.

Displayed in the museum were pictures showing the process of steaming soy beans for making soy sauce and bean paste in each house in olden times, and a diagram showing their sorts. There were crocks and pots of soy sauce and bean paste, relics of hundreds of years ago. Pointing to them, the guide said:

"In the past making soy sauce and bean paste was a labour-consuming work. However, thanks to the utmost care shown by the fatherly leader to free women from the heavy burden of housekeeping, soy sauce and bean paste are now manufactured in quantities by an industrial method and supplied even to remote mountain villages at low prices."

Then, the guide led us to a large picture showing the custom of making *kimchi*, one of the special items in the diet of our country.

Kimchi is made of radish and cabbage as main materials, and red pepper, garlic and onion as seasonings and salted fish by a special processing method. It is a very tasty and favourite side dish in the diet of our people. Especially, *kimchi* prepared for the winter is famous.

The respected and beloved leader said that *kimchi* is no less important than staple food in winter and the best side dish in the diet of the Koreans.

Our ancestors regarded it as an annual custom to prepare *kimchi* for winter and each family pickled vegetables every year.

Materials in the museum show that our people ate *kimchi* not only in winter but also in other seasons.

In spring they made *kimchi* of radish and cabbage stored during winter, Oriental parsley or wild greens and in summer they made fresh stuffed-cucumber pickles.

The kind of *kimchi* varies with the locality: Pyongyang is famous for *tongchimi* (turnips pickled in salt water without seasonings); the northern districts for *katkimchi* (pickled mustard leaves and stems); and Kaesong for *possamkimchi* (pickles wrapped in a large cabbage leaf like a bundle).

Like this, boiled grains are the staple food of our people and *kimchi* is a chief side dish of national flavour.

Soup was also one of the main side dishes indispensable for our people's dietary life. They ate soup at each meal. They usually had hot soup, but cold soup as well in summer.

There were also various other kinds of everyday side dishes such as pot stew, seasoned greens, pan-broiled food, hard-boiled food, roasted food and salad, and their cooking methods were unique.

After inspecting with interest exhibits showing the foodstuffs used in the diet of our people we went to the next room which exhibited various relics and materials on our special foodstuffs, the setting of the table and other manners of dietary life.

Li Yong Gang



Independence, Friendship and Peace— Underlying Idea of Our Party's Foreign Policy

In his historic report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the great leader President Kim Il Sung subjected the present international situation to scientific analysis and assessment, laid down a policy to strengthen the anti-imperialist, independent forces and reclarified our Party's foreign policy.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"As in the past, so also in the future, our Party will strive to maintain independence firmly in its foreign activities, develop relations of friendship and cooperation with many countries and guarantee universal peace and security. Independence, friendship and peace are the underlying idea of our Party's foreign policy."

This underlying idea is an outstanding programme of foreign policy which ensures the success in the Korean revolution and the anti-imperialist, independent cause of the world's people.

It reflects our Party's firm independent stand, anti-imperialist revolutionary principle, thoroughgoing internationalist stand and boundless devotion to the people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence which are all based on the Juche idea.

This idea also reflects the common desires and aspirations of our people as well as the people all over the world to strengthen the friendship and unity between the world's people advocating independence and build an independent and free world cleared of imperialism, exploitation and oppression and a new, peaceful world free from aggression and war.

It is the idea of independence that our Party has been consistently pursuing in its external activities.

In this regard, the great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Under the banner of the Juche idea the Workers' Party of Korea will pursue an independent foreign policy."

As the Juche idea teaches, independence is vital for a man. The same applies to the country and people. It is a basic criterion of a sovereign, independent country.

When a country fails in maintaining independence, it cannot defend the interests of its own revolution and people in foreign relations, add to its dignity and honour and achieve its prosperity.

Complete equality and mutual respect in inter-party and inter-country relations in the international arena can be possible only by maintaining independence. The violation of independence inevitably gives rise to domination and subjugation.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic shape all their foreign policy independently in keeping with the specific conditions of our country and the interests of our people. They establish and develop their relations with other parties and countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect. We never dance to the tune of others. We never allow foreign forces to encroach upon the interests of our nation and interfere in the internal affairs of our country. Along with this, we respect the national dignity and sovereignty of other countries and never force our will on them.

The idea of independence is also in full accord with the trend of our times.

The main characteristic of the present times is that more and more countries and peoples on the globe are fighting against all manner of domination and subjugation and for independence.

To meet this requirement, each country and people must safeguard and consolidate its independence and sovereignty and, at the same time, respect independence of other countries and peoples and actively struggle against all actions encroaching upon it.

The idea of independence formulated by our Party fully meets this requirement of our era, and has, for this reason, a great attraction and vitality.

Promoting friendly relations with other countries is the requirement of our revolution and the anti-imperialist, independent cause and it is our Party's invariable policy.

The idea of friendship elucidated by the great leader makes this stand of our Party clear.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung declared:

"The Workers' Party of Korea will endeavour to promote friendly relations with all countries which respect our country's sovereignty."

The revolution in each country is a link in the chain of world revolution and it develops in close connection with the latter.

For each country to fulfil successfully its national and international duties it is necessary to strengthen its own revolutionary forces and, at the same time, cement the unity and solidarity with the people of the world. This alone will create a favourable international climate for the revolution of one's country and actively advance the anti-imperialist, independent cause of the world's people.

What is important here is on what principle and with what countries it establishes and develops friendly relations.

Our Party follows the policy of promoting friendly relations with all countries of the world which respect the sovereignty of our country. This is a most correct stand making it possible to strengthen the solidarity with other countries, while firmly defending the fundamental interests of the revolution and the dignity and honour of the country and

people.

Strengthening the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces is one of important factors in our successful revolution.

Today our people are confronted with an important task of transforming the whole of society after the Juche idea, forcing the US imperialist aggressive troops out of south Korea and achieving the independent reunification of the country.

Only by developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with many countries, can we win broad international support, isolate and weaken the domestic and external splittists and create a favourable international environment for our socialist construction and national reunification.

Our Party's idea of friendship is also a just policy aimed to strengthen the anti-imperialist, independent forces of the world.

If the world's people are to succeed in the struggle to oppose all kinds of domination and subjugation and achieve sovereignty, independence and social progress, they must unite closely under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. Unity is the decisive factor in victory in the struggle against the imperialist reactionary forces.

In order to strengthen this unity, friendly and cooperative relations between the countries should be steadily expanded and active support given to the just struggle of peoples of other countries.

As you see, the idea of friendship advocated by our Party is the idea of foreign policy which correctly reflects the requirements of both Korean and world revolutions.

Our people are waging a positive struggle to oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and maintain and consolidate peace.

Our Party's idea of peace is a clear expression of such stand of our people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Workers' Party of Korea will strive for a lasting peace and security throughout

the world."

Fighting for peace is an essential requirement issuing from the nature of our state and social system and the duty of our revolution.

In this country there has been established a most excellent socialist system where the working people are masters of everything and all things of society serve them.

In our country where exploitation and oppression were eliminated for ever, there is no class or stratum which is interested in infringing upon the sovereignty of other nations and invading and plundering them. Its state policy is all geared to the promotion of the working people's well-being.

The Korean people dearly love peace. Historically, our people fought bravely many a time against the aggressors. But we have never touched others first or invaded them.

Today our people, under the well-advised guidance of the great leader, are making earnest efforts to achieve the complete victory of socialism and the country's peaceful reunification.

The struggle to attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's is a struggle for peaceful construction. The craving of our Party and people for peace also finds expression in the proposal to eliminate the military confrontation between the north and south of Korea and replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and the significant proposal to reunify the country by founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo through the union of the two parts.

For consolidation and development of our state and social system, promotion of socialist construction and achievement of the peaceful reunification of the country peace and security must be guaranteed in the Korean peninsula, in its neighbouring areas and the rest of the world.

Particularly, the present international situation calls for launching a struggle to secure world peace.

Scared at the mounting struggle of the world's people for sovereignty, independence and socialism, the imperialists are desperately perpetrating armed intervention, subversion and sabotage and scramble everywhere to maintain and expand their supremacy.

Because of their manoeuvres, disputes and conflicts are taking place in many areas of the world and there is an increasing danger of a new war.

This situation urges the world's people to frustrate the imperialists' aggressive and war moves and safeguard world peace and security.

Our Party's idea of peace is a guideline enabling us to strengthen solidarity with the world's peace-loving people, oppose the imperialist aggressors and war forces and maintain and consolidate universal peace.

The idea of independence, friendship and peace is indeed a great programme of foreign policy, an outstanding strategic line designed to propel forward our revolution and the world people's cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The presentation of this great programme of foreign policy by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is another immortal exploit in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class. Our people feel it the great honour to have such idea of foreign policy.

This idea serves our people as a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon with which to maintain a clean slate in external activities without the slightest deviation in any complicated situation.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic will make more active efforts to put this idea into practice, upholding the banner of independence, friendship and peace. In this way they will contribute a worthy share to the common cause of mankind to build a new world free from imperialist aggression and war and guaranteeing everlasting sovereignty and peace.

Ro Dong Il

Ten Worthy Years to Build a New Society

The Sierra Leonean people are celebrating the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic amid their worthy struggle to build a new society.

The proclamation of the Republic on April 19, 1971 was a historic event which opened up a wide road for the people of this country to national prosperity and creation of a new life.

On this holiday the Korean people send warm congratulations to the Sierra Leonean people.

Since the proclamation of the Republic the Government and people of Sierra Leone have striven to consolidate national independence and develop the national economy and culture.

Progressive socio-economic reforms were carried out in this country; imperialist monopolist companies were nationalized and the territorial waters expanded from 12 to 200 miles. Towards the end of 1978 Sierra Leone broke away from the British sterling bloc which had obstructed the nation's economic development.

While eradicating the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule, Sierra Leone is developing the national economy and culture vigorously. She directs primary concern to the advancement of agriculture, so that numerous agricultural cooperatives have been formed and their material and technical foundations are being consolidated.

Under the slogan of self-sufficiency in food, measures have been taken to increase agricultural production, such as augmenting investments in the agricultural spheres and introducing advanced farming methods.

State control has been tightened on the development of natural resources and new fac-

tories and enterprises built in many parts of the country.

Successes have been achieved in building schools, national education that includes the crusade against illiteracy, and the training of native cadres such as technicians and specialists.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people are happy that since the proclamation of the Republic the Sierra Leonean people have achieved great successes in removing the aftermath of imperialist colonial rule and building a new society."

The Korean people are rejoiced sincerely over the achievements being made by the Sierra Leonean people in their struggle to create a new life.

The Government and people of Sierra Leone are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of Africa and give active support to the peoples on the three continents in their struggle to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty.

The friendly and cooperative relations formed between the Korean and Sierra Leonean peoples are developing favourably today. The establishment of diplomatic relations at an embassy level between the two nations in October 1971 was a turning-point in promoting the relations onto a new, higher stage.

The Sierra Leonean people express understanding and sympathy for our people's struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

As in the past so also in the future, the Korean people will develop their friendly and cooperative relationship with the Sierra Leonean people.

Happiness (2)

By Sok Yun Gi

The shock left me in a state of confusion. Perhaps you may imagine how I looked then. I must have been pale. Looking at me she asked with surprise.

"Doctor! Anything wrong? Are you ill?"

I warned myself to be careful and not make a fool of myself before her. I calmed down and spoke, with a slight tremor in my voice:

"No! Nothing is the matter. Only it seems a little stuffy in here. I'm going to wait out in the waiting room."

To tell you the truth, the room was pleasant. Air was fresh, cool in the early breeze. I was afraid she had noticed my confusion. I rushed out to the waiting room as if running away. She watched me go. I could sense in her round eyes her inquiry and a shadow of—even I could call it a shadow of sadness.

Such was our first meeting, something extraordinary. And this strange sense of frustration, the inconsolable feeling carried over into our work.

I was head of the surgery department and she was an assistant doctor in the same department. But the funny thing was that unintentionally I tried to avoid her. The unhappy first meeting was always in my mind and I simply could not shake it off.

Gradually I learned Ok Ju was 23 years old and single. But with the very poor figure I cut in her presence at our first meeting, she seemed to be afraid of me and she too tried in every way to avoid me.

As I've said, she was jovial. Everywhere she went song and laughter followed her. If



she went in a ward of serious cases the groaning ended. But should I appear for any reason, everything died out. I could sense it. I was what you call a wet blanket. Not a very nice thing to be.

In this way, whether intentional or not, a cleavage was formed between us.

On my part, I tried to be indifferent, businesslike in dealing with her. By now she appeared to me as too friendly with everyone, even frivolous. I began to think she was not what I had thought her to be.

Don't ask me what drove my thinking in that direction, because I didn't know myself. At any rate, time flew by; and it seemed I just let things pass by—the things that I as head of the department should attend to.

In the meantime I concentrated on my research projects. In a sense, it was my way of forgetting all these trivial notions.

It was, as you know, during the wartime that I had chosen a few subjects for research in the field of surgery of bones. My going to V town itself had something to do with my work. I wanted to complete my work there. Whenever I had a chance I visited disabled soldiers or had them come to the hospital for observation. My days were full.

Soon the country was to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation.

At my hospital there was to be a circle performance under the auspices of the Democratic Youth League to console the patients. It seemed preparations had started before I got there. I don't know how they learned I sometimes sang, but they insisted on my appearing on the programme with a song. I tried in every way to dodge it. But no! I was then around 35—so I was ready to make a fool of myself. Even though there was little chance of rehearsing I promised to sing a solo and to be in the chorus.

The celebration took place on the evening of the 14th. The patients filled the bedecked club room; there were also the entire staff of the hospital and their family members. So you can imagine how the place was crowded. And I'm telling you, no regular theatre in the capital ever had such an enthusiastic audience. There was an air of family intimacy mixed with good-natured banter and jokes characteristic of such gatherings.

Not only the patients but everyone was in a joyous mood on the eve of the holiday.

That night Ok Ju was lovelier than ever. She was dressed in white, which flattered her. And how fit and dignified she looked too.

On the background of the stage were hung a portrait of the great leader and the flag of the Republic. Flowers and tapes of different colours decorated the stage. When Ok Ju appeared on the stage the whole house went simply wild. I dare say no artist ever had such a reception. It was the most genuine applause—from their hearts. People were expressing their gratitude to her. Then, perhaps they were proud of her as one of them.

How she sang that night! I had not thought much of her singing—all I had heard up to that time was her humming. But the way she sang! Her voice was beautiful and she knew how to handle it. And she sang in a clear tone, with such enthusiasm and appealing power! She was as good as any professional singer that night.

As she sang the audience sat enraptured.

My turn was to come after Ok Ju, so I was backstage while she was singing her number. I noticed an elderly woman waiting for her by the stage door. The woman caught Ok Ju by the hand when she came out from one wing of the stage and took her to a corner. They resembled in appearance. (I learned later it was Ok Ju's mother.) It seemed she had something rather urgent to tell Ok Ju, and she spoke in a whisper, gesticulating a great deal. Of course, I had no idea of what she was saying but I noticed a shadow flit across Ok Ju's face as she listened to her.

In the meantime in the hall the audience kept applauding. They wanted Ok Ju again, shouting encore.

She seemed upset, but presently she ran back on to the stage again. Her encore was, even to my ears, not so good. She was far from being sure of herself, and faltered slightly. Yet it was good enough for the audience. Again there was a burst of applause.

I could tell how much she was loved by the patients and the hospital staff. And it made me wonder why my impressions of her had

been so different.

But this time as soon as she descended from the stage, she rushed to the Democratic Youth League chairman to exchange a few words.

Then she looked around. Maybe she was looking for me. As I was about to step on the stage, she rushed to the pharmacy. Soon both of them—Ok Ju and her mother—disappeared.

The clapping did not abate. The master of ceremonies tried everything to quiet the audience, but they would not have "No" for an answer. They kept calling Ok Ju. And the master of ceremonies, head of the pharmaceutical department, was chicken-hearted; he waited a moment, not knowing what to do. It put me in a very awkward position. I was now at the stage door! I did not know whether I should go out or return to my seat.

What were we to do with the shouting people? Were they a crowd in a regular theatre? No, they were the patients to whom we were ready to give everything—blood and flesh, if necessary.

But where was Ok Ju? She was to sing in the chorus, too, but she had gone. I said to myself. She must have had a good reason but, after all, it was personal. The whole thing left a feeling of unpleasantness with me.

The master of ceremonies, sweating profusely, went back to the stage to quiet the audience. After much appealing, he managed to go on with the program.

Her demeanour hurt my feelings. I thought, after all she sang well everywhere and at any time, then why all of a sudden when the people wanted her to sing most....

A few days later I received a notification that my Party transfer papers had arrived.

I went to the county Party office. There were quite a number of people waiting in the parlor of the Party Membership Card Department. I was among them. It was stuffy and I came out. Whenever I had gone to Party organs I had seen many to learn from.

That day was no exception. There were statistical personnel carrying files with them, then department instructors; and Party members who came to discuss personal matters. Even the pretty rose mosses and zinnias in the garden flower beds looked to be something meaningful.

I was looking at the slogan on the wall. It read:

"By successfully carrying out the Three-Year Plan for Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy, we must further consolidate the democratic base of the northern half of the Republic, which is the firm guarantee for the reunification and independence of the country, politically, economically and militarily."

KIM IL SUNG

I remembered it was an excerpt of the great leader's concluding speech delivered at the April Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee. Suddenly a voice behind me said: "Look! Isn't that Comrade Sin Hyong Jin?"

It was the county Party chairman who was returning from some business. I had met him but very briefly when I went to report my arrival. As I said, it was a very brief encounter, as he had some sort of meeting to attend. Yet he even remembered my name and called to me like an old friend.

I learned that he had been quite a spider-man in days of Japanese imperialist rule. And it seems there was hardly any construction site where he had failed to make appearance. He is now greying at the temples, a man of impressive stature. He is sociable and likes to joke.

"How are you, Comrade Chairman?"

He shook hands warmly with me, with a broad smile.

"Fine, thanks. Otherwise, I would have gone to see you, dear doctor. Well, what brings you here?"

I told him I was there for my transfer papers, but the Party chairman—evidently thinking of something else, unexpectedly shot a question at me in a somewhat serious tone.

"I hear Comrade Sung Jae was very ill on the holiday. Is it true?" I had not the slightest idea of what he was talking about. In the first place, who was this Sung Jae? I had never heard of him. For a moment, I thought he meant one of my patients, and was rebuking me for something I had done or neglected to do. I ran over all the patients—one by one—in my mind. There was no one by that name. Besides, there had been no serious case on the holiday, among either in-patients or out-patients. Yet, I knew that the Party chairman was not a person who would joke about a thing like that.

I was simply perplexed and did not know how to answer. I was relieved when the registration window called out my name. Like a person saved from some great calamity, I answered in full voice.

"Here I am!"

The county Party chairman knew that I should not be detained and started walking away.

"Well, they are calling you. When you're through, please come to my office. I wanted to see you anyway," he called back.

I did not feel quite at ease when I knocked at his office. A notion that I had done something wrong somewhere would not leave me. But, no matter how hard I tried, I simply could not remember this person Sung Jae. Maybe he was talking about some one before my coming here, I thought. Or, maybe a wrong name altogether. But very unlikely. The Party chairman simply would not make that kind of mistake.

I found the chairman talking with a propaganda department instructor. They were discussing the measures to explain to Party members the report of the great leader delivered at the meeting celebrating the 10th anniversary of August 15 Liberation. Presently their conversation was over and the chairman told him:

"Please bring over the radio. I mean Comrade Sung Jae's. Perhaps we can ask the doctor here to take it to him."

It seemed things were getting more complicated. When the man left the room, the chairman turned to me asking about my work and everything.

He wanted to know if I was feeling at home in the dormitory, and if my studies were coming along all right. When I told him I am quite all right, he gave a dubious, faint smile.

"I guess I understand why you speak that way. No one is very happy after he has lost his loved ones. But we cannot afford to grieve over it. Perhaps you should have a home of your own again. Of course, that is up to you, but I rather think it would be better for you and for your work, too. When that happens... Well, tell me about your research programmes. How are they coming along?"

I told him everything that I was doing, not that it was much. Moreover, there was nothing that I could tell him in concrete terms, nothing beyond plans in general terms. I wanted to hear his advice. But, listening to me, he became quite excited.

"Well, that sounds good. Of course, I know little about those things, but I can say this much—it seems what you are doing is one that scientists of the Party should tackle and bring to success. The American devils crushed many bones of our young men. And many cases have been pronounced incurable.

"You know what people used to say. A hunchback will be a hunchback even in the other world. But if you can do something for them, it would be simply wonderful. I must say, it will be a slap in the face of the Yankees, also a slap on such proverbial saying. I bet the old saying speaks of pains and sufferings the people had to endure. Sung Jae is in the same boat, too. According to what you're saying it means even he might be cured. Right? How wonderful it would be!"

As the chairman's voice became more agitated, I became more uneasy. It is true I had started my studies because my thoughts ran along that line. But how clear and simple the

chairman's words were. Me? All my ideas were vague as if wrapped in mist, and not of such a grand scale. Then, he linked his words with a person called Sung Jae. I was awkward. Whether he read my thoughts, I don't know, but out popped the question again:

"Well, how is Sung Jae, by the way? Is he any better?"

"I'm sorry but I don't think I know exactly whom you are talking about. You don't mean Kim Sung Su in ward No. 8?"

At my mumbling, he frowned.

"Kim Sung Su? I mean Sung Jae, Comrade Ok Ju's husband!"

"What? Ok Ju's husband? I thought...."

Well, if ever there was a thunderbolt out of the blue sky, that was one. I just stood there dumbfounded like a person who'd received a strong punch on the head. What did he mean by a husband of a single girl?

The Party chairman could not believe his ears when I confessed my ignorance of this person. He just fixed his eyes on me for some minutes before turning the other way. He seemed greatly displeased. I did not know what to do with myself; I was sitting on pins and needles. The worst part of it was this—where had I bungled; what blunder had I made? I could not tell.

I sat there with my head hanging low in shame. The voice of the chairman came again. I could sense he was not in a jovial mood, still less joking. He spoke in a most serious tone. Sometimes his voice was filled with pain, sometimes heavy and severe.

"So in the last analysis you know nothing about him. I'm really sorry to learn this. I guess it is all my fault again. After all, you have been here only three weeks or so, then there was a holiday too. So, I suppose, it is altogether possible for you not to know all this. Of course, I should have told you about it, yet I guess you, too, have to think about it."

"Of course reports on your good work came to me repeatedly, which I was glad to hear. As a matter of fact, I was planning to

go to see you one of these days, but there was always something popping up that kept me from going. I heard you were zealous and I kept telling myself, tomorrow for sure. Well, I guess that's why I make slips. That's why I have to make self-criticism so often. So I've slipped again."

His words were most painful to me. If he had struck me, it would have been better. I wished the ground would swallow me up. After a short pause he continued:

"Comrade Hyong Jin, you and I must know this. To do anything—let be it study or some project—we have to know people whom we work with. Particularly, persons like Ok Ju and Sung Jae. I think we cannot do anything if we don't know such people.

"I imagine if you stay longer you will be hearing a lot of things. But it is important for the Party members to have a correct understanding of people whom they are dealing with. You should not depend on rumors that fly into your ears at wells or at office corners. We must think more about people. All Party members, particularly, a person like you, a doctor, and like me, a Party worker, must imbue ourselves with the great leader's ideas, his warm solicitude for man."

The propaganda department instructor returned with a portable radio, still packed. I saw at once it was a good radio. The Party chairman, with a broad smile, unpacked the carton and took out the radio. He gave it a look-over with childish curiosity.

"I had meant to get a good radio for him long ago, but not until now had I been able to find one. I would have got a bigger one for sure, but it would have been very clumsy for him. After all, he is bed-ridden. Would you mind taking it to him when you go?"

The chairman carefully packed the portable again and handed it over to me. Then returning to our conversation he took up where he left off.

(To be continued)



DO YOU KNOW?

Taedong Gate

An old two-storeyed building with curved roofs stands on the beautiful Taedong-gang River flowing through Pyongyang, the capital of our country. It is the Taedong Gate built as the east gate of the Pyongyang castle in the Koguryo period or the mid-6th century.

This gate is a watchtower erected on the grand granite base with an arched gateway. The base of big square stone is some 26 metres long and 5.5 metres high. The watchtower on the base is 15.91 metres long in front and 10.34 metres long in side. For its height and curved roofs the gate looks imposing and pleasant. The gate is 19 metres high.

Well-lined 16 wooden columns, each two metres round, and supporting structural elements well dovetailed with them, brackets, concise and exquisite sculptures and brilliant painting—all these show the high architecture and artistic talent of our forefathers.

The gate was rebuilt in 1635.

Before liberation the Japanese imperialist aggressors changed some of its structure and ornaments. During the Fatherland Liberation War it was severely destroyed by the barbarous bombing of the US imperialists.

True to the teachings of the great leader on well keeping the valuable cultural relics left by our forefathers, our people restored the gate to its original state after the war. Now the gate stands, boasting of the long his-

tory of Pyongyang, side by side with the Ryongwang Pavilion and the Pyongyang Bell house.

The gate adds to the beauty of Pyongyang, the magnificent capital of our country. It is used as a pleasure resort of working people and well protected as a precious cultural heritage.

World's First Metal Types

The invention of metal types marked a milestone in the development of human culture.

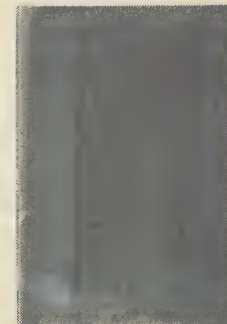
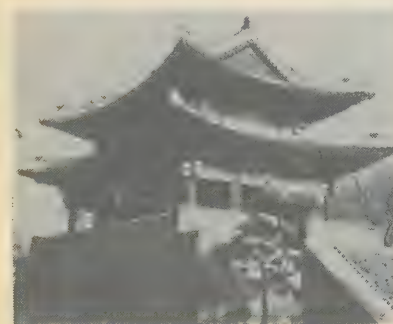
In the Koryo period our people made and used metal types for the first time in the world.

According to historic materials, our forefathers printed *Kogumsangjongrye*, a book of 28 volumes, in metal types between 1234 and 1241.

In the mid-15th century Gutenberg invented metal types for the first time in Europe. Our ancestors invented them over 200 years earlier than he.

They casted metal types on a national scale from 1382 and developed printing under the sole control of the Book Office.

In 1436 they invented and used lead types for the first time in the world, making a great contribution to the development of human culture.





NEWS



Ragwon Advancing with Fresh Confidence

The workers, engineers and three-revolution team members of the Ragwon Machine Plant are working vigorously to carry out the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

The workers of the casting shop are making collective innovations in the production of casting materials. In particular, the members of the smelting workteam of this shop have succeeded in turning out up to 1.5 times as much ingot iron and steel as the plan.

The workers of the hydraulic appliance shop are stepping up the production of hydraulic pumps by displaying a high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work. In the processing sector, too, new records are being set.

As a result, the plan for the production of excavators which is much greater than last year's is overfulfilled every month.

This year the workers and engineers of the separator shop have already achieved a great success in making another large-size oxygen separator.

At present the workers of this factory are advancing confidently along the road of uninterrupted innovations to fulfil ahead of schedule their assignments for this year, the first year of the general march forward, in the same spirit and with the same stamina as they displayed in making the first excavator in the difficult conditions after the war.

"Chungsong" Tractors Mass-Produced

The workers and engineers of the "Chungsong" Tractor Plant who welcomed the fighting tasks put forward by the great leader in his New Year Address this year are now making innovations in the production of tractors every day.

The workers of the casting and cutting shops have improved the process of casting and raised the rate of stamp forging by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Thus they are greatly accelerating the

production of materials for tractor parts and of sheet metal processed goods.

In keeping with the increase in the production of materials the workers of the processing sector, in cooperation with members of the three-revolution team, invented and made new highly efficient equipment and introduced different new techniques and thus doubled the processing speed, with the result that the output of transmission cases, engine bodies and the like has by far exceeded the plan.

Meanwhile, the workers of the chassis processing shop have increased the processing capacity by making new machine tools and are working full steam, successfully overfulfilling their quotas more than 1.5 times every day.

Thanks to the vigorous efforts of the workers of this factory, more tractors are now supplied to the agricultural front which is all out to attain the 9.5 million-ton goal of grain production once again.



For High Production Goal

The workers and three-revolution team members of the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant are rapidly boosting production by energetically conducting a drive for technical innovations.

In the electric motor shop 115 kinds of new instruments and jigs, the total number exceeding 1,900, have been made and rationally used in coiling work to turn out five to eight times more products than planned.

In the meantime, the machine operators of the No. 2 youth processing shop employed the high-power, high-speed cutting method in processing major accessories including engine crankshafts, thus overfulfilling their daily assignments by 250 per cent with less consumption of electricity.

Today this factory is advancing with confidence in victory to attain the production goal, which is 38 per cent larger, in order to fulfil the yearly plan without increasing manpower and equipment.

No. 19245

Ever-Prosperous Socialist Paradise



Mother's joy (at Mangyongdae)



At the Songdowon pleasure resort



On a jet coaster



Working people on a holiday



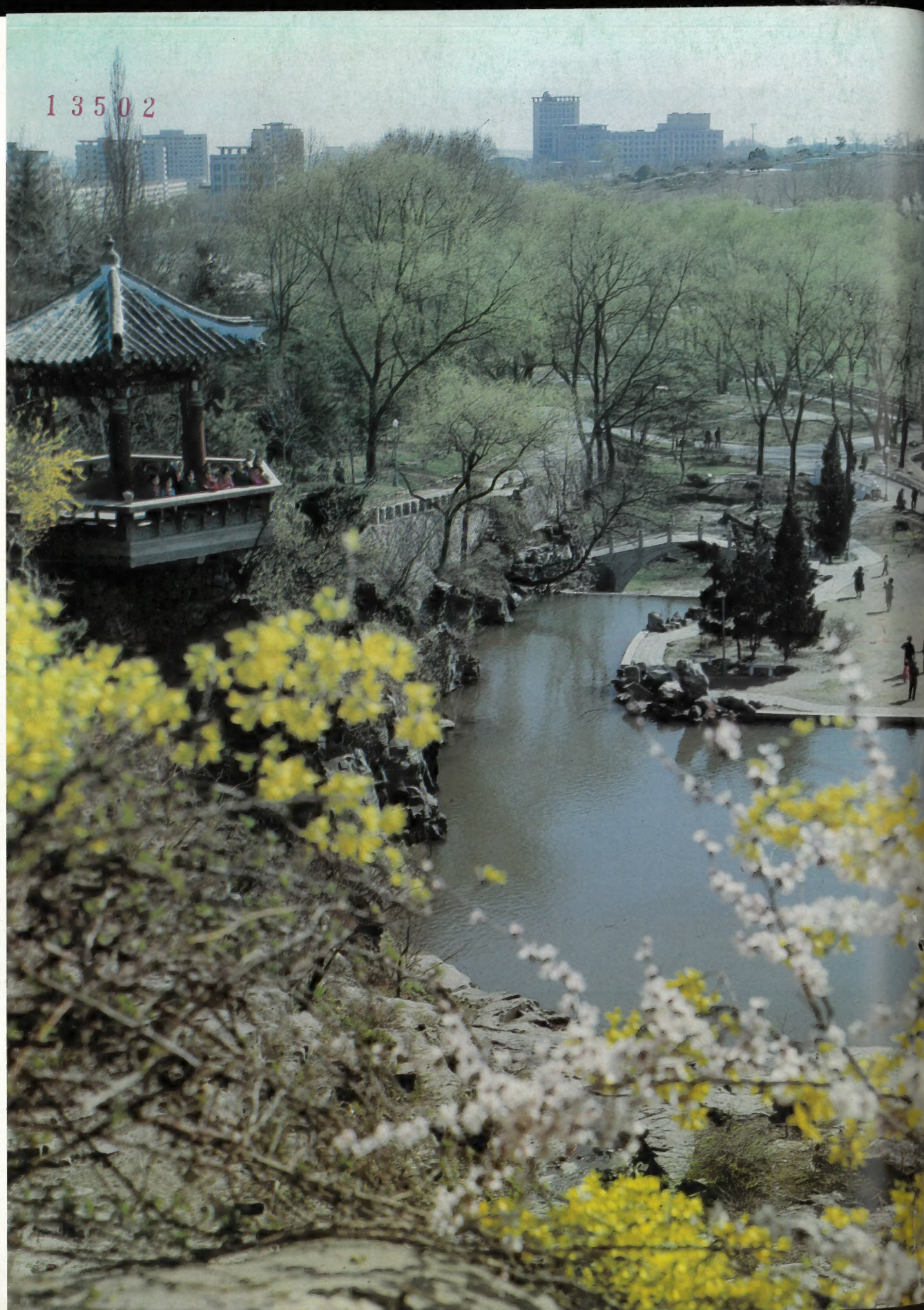
The night of the camping station



Korean painting: *Ahobi Ridge in Spring*

국

13502



Korea Today

5
1981